A MONVMENT of Remembrance,

1070. L 4

ERECTED IN ALBION, IN HONOR OF THE MAGNIFICENT DEPARTVRE FROM BRITANNIE, and honorable receiuing in GERMANY, namely at HEIDELBERGE, of the *two most Noble Princes*

FREDERICKE, First Prince of the Imperiall bloud, ſprung from glorious *Charlemaigne*, *Count Palatine of Rhine*, Duke of *Bauier*, Elector and Arch-ſewer of the holy *Romane* Empire, and Knight of the Renowned order of the GARTER.



ELIZABETH INFANTA of ALBION, Princeſſe PALATINE, and Dutcheſſe of BAVIER, the onely Daughter of our moſt gratious and Soueraigne Lord CHARLES-IAMES, and of his moſt Noble and vertuous Wife, Queene ANNE.

Both of them being almoſt in one and the ſame degree of lineall deſcent from 25 Emperours of the East and West, of Romanes, Greckes, *and* Germans, *and from 30 Kings of diuers countries.*

By IAMES MAXVVELL.

LONDON,
Printed by *Nicholas Okes*, for *Henry Bell*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop within Biſhops-gate. 1613.

A Summary view of the Historicall *Points, and Poeticall Conceits occurring* in this present Monument.

1 *THAT Prince* Fredericke *is in one and the same degree of descent with our most gracious Soueraigne* IAMES *the* Concorder, *from* 20 *Emperours of Romans, Greekes, and Germanes, and from* 24 *Kings of diuers countries.*

2 *That Prince* Fredericke *is in one and the same degree of descent with our most noble Queene* ANNE, *from foure Emperours, and three Kings.*

3 *That Prince* Fredericke *is in one & the same degree of descent with Princesse* ELIZABETH, *his spouse, from one Emperour, and eight Kings, of diuers countries, besides the former.*

4 *That Prince* Fredericke *is descended from* Edward *the* Elder, Edmund Ironside, Henry *the* 1. *and* 2. *and* Edward *the* 3. *Kings of* England, *and likewise from* Malcolme Canmore *King of Scotland.*

5 *That Prince* Charles, *& Prince* Fredericke, *brothers in Law, are collinially descended from two borne brothers, to wit,* Fredericke *Prince* Palatine *being the elder, from* Henry *Prince* Palatine, *and Duke of* Saxe, *who was likewise the elder of the said two brothers: and Prince* Charles, *Duke of* Yorke, *being the yonger, from the yonger brother* Otho, *once Earle of* Yorke, *and Emperour.*

6 *That the Pope did presumptuously and wickedly abuse* Otho *Earle of* Yorke *and Emperour.*

7 *That there haue beene as yet, but onely two Emperours of the* Palatine *family; the one a yonger brother, named* Ludowicke,

Duke of Bauiere; *the other an elder brother named* Robert, *Count Palatine: and that from both of them, and their Empreſſes,* Margaret *and* Elizabeth, *Prince* Fredericke, *and Princeſſe* Elizabeth *are lineally deſcended.*

8 *That the ſaid two Emperours, choſen of the* Palatine *Family, haue had an exceeding different Fortune in their acceptance towards the Pope, the one being highly hated of three euill* Auinion-*Popes; the other as highly beloued of one good* Rome-Pope.

9 *That the Palatine Princes haue beene very officious at all times to the Kings of* England, *and their children: namely in electing ſome of them to be Emperours, hoping that they ſhall yet hereafter proue more officious and forward in the ſame kinde, then euer they haue done before.*

10 *That our moſt gratious Soueraigne, by the meanes of the moſt Illuſtrious houſe of* Lorraine, *is lineally deſcended, as from diuers of the German Emperours, ſo from one who was both Prince Palatine, and Emperour, named* Robert the Noble: *and conſequently, that being both of the Germane and Imperiall bloud, that he is capable of the Imperiall dignity.*

11 *That* Albions *Iſland, though it be her fortune to bee deflowred of two flowres in one yeare, a* Lilly *and a* Roſe, *yet muſt ſhe not be altogether diſcouraged, ſo long as there remaineth a* Lilly-Roſe *behind.*

12 *That there haue beene diuers matchings of the daughters of this Iſland with forraigne Princes, namely of* Germany, France *and* Spaine, *and the cauſe why they haue beene all iſſuleſſe and fruitleſſe.*

13 *That there haue beene three diuers* Vnion-endeauours *of three* Maries, *of three diuers countries,* Engliſh, French *and* Scottiſh; *and that the third* Mary *was ſhee, who with* Mary *in the Goſpell did chooſe the better part.*

14 *That of this late Alliance is to bee expected an* Vnion *of* Northerne Princes, *long agoe fore-told, (as ſhall bee ſhewed in our* Sibylla Britannica) *whereby the* Turke *muſt bee totally ouer-throwne; and that, as ſome haue thought, neere*

neere the Riuer of Rhine.

15 *That among all the* Prophesies *or* Predictions *that doe promise any glorious exploit to be brought to passe by any Prince, not as yet fulfilled, that is the most notable which hath beene vttered concerning a Prince of the name of* Charles; *with the Authors ardent wish for Prince* Charles, *which is more fully expressed in a Poeme vpon his hopefull* Natiuity.

16 *That peereles Prince* Henry *seemeth to inuite and adiure all the Worthies of* Britannie, *by their most ardent loue towards him dead and aliue, to glorifie the day of his deere sisters departure for* Germany, *that her day may bee as celebrious as euer* Gonilda's *was, and more.*

17 *That* Iasons Sydereall ship, *which once fetcht from* Colchos *to* Greece *the* Golden Fleece, *looketh as if she did desire to descend from her starry Hauen into our* Thames, *thence to transport the* Golden Fleece *of* IAMES.

18 *That* Castor *and* Pollux, *those two louing* Twinnes, *borne in* Aprill *to banish* Pyracie, *doe looke downe from their starry* Tabernacle, *as if they meaned to grace and guard* ELIZA'S Argo, *named* Prince-Henry, *till she be safely arriued at the* Shore *of* Germany.

19 *That* Astræa, *or the* Cœlestiall Virgine, *vnder whose signe* ELIZA *was borne, and likewise Prince* FREDERICKE; *and who hath beene so liberall of her best influences in her Graceful behalfe, (as may appeare more amply by our Poeme made vpon her* Natiuity) *commands two of her greatest lights to attend* Eliza *to her ship, and to light her so many nights as she shall chance to stay vpon the sea.*

20 *That* Æolus, Neptunus, Tethys, *and* Doris, *with the rest of the* Marinall powers, *endeauour each of them to doe* Eliza *some good office: the one perfuming the aire with Muskie-breath for her sake; the others calming and sweetning the Seas for her sake.*

21 *That the louing* Dolphins *desire to flocke about* Eliza's Argo, *with many demonstrations of greatest ioy, both for her owne sake, and for her* Grandames *sake, who was once a* Dolphins *deerest*

deereſt deere, with Hiſtoricall examples of their reſcuing of many perſons from Sea-danger.

22 *That* Rhine *begins to reuell for ioy of* Elizaes *arriuall, and the admirable nature thereof, in diſcerning of ſuch barnes as haue beene gotten with falſe play.*

23 *That* Cybele *the mother of the Gods, that is, of Kings, becauſe ſhe was the firſt Queene-mother in the world, together with* Flora *Queene of* May, *are both of them buſied in contriuing of Aprill-carpets, and May-coronets, and Flowry-pearly-canopies in honour of* Eliza, *the one to lay along vnder her feet, the other to hang and beare aboue her head at her entrie to* Heidelberge.

24 *That the ſyluane* Pan, *together with the daintie Nymph* Deiope, *are both gone to* Paleſtine, *to fetch a Marriage-maypole for our* Palatine-paire, *of two louing Palme-trees: and of the wonderfull loue that Hiſtories do record to be betweene the Palmes, male and female.*

25 *That the three Graces reſembling the three faces of three famous Britiſh Queenes, ſuited in three diuers colours, are to preſent* Eliza *with three Roſes of three diuers kindes.*

26 *That the Mirtle-nymph of* Heidelberge, *mounted vpon her crowned Lion, is to meet our Roſie Nymph at the Cities-gate, to do their ſeuerall obeyſances; with diuers notable things of the nature and Armes of the Lion.*

27 *That the fragrant Mirtle-tree of* Egypt *is due to* Eliza, *no leſſe then the Mirtle-berry-hill of* Heidelberge, *with the crowned Lion thereof, as being of the Royall* Egyptian *blood of* Oſiris, Iſis, *and* Hercules, *who firſt bare the Lion in his Armes.*

28 *That* Eliza *is another* Myrſina, *who for her worth was once* Mineruaes *deere.*

29 *That the Matrons and Maids of* Heidelberge *ſhall praiſe* Eliza *aboue all the daughters of Emperours and Kings that haue beene married to their Princes in former times, and that the Muſes there are to doe as much, ſome in Poeſie, and other ſome in proſe.*

30 *That the Church-Holy-Ghoſt of* Heidelberge, *founded by the*

the Prince Palatine, and Emperour Robert, *and* Elizabeth *the Empresse, shall exceedingly reioyce at* Elizabeths *entry, wishing withall, that shee could sing as sweetly as doth* Londons S^t. Pauls *by the mouth of her Organ-quire of surplised singing-men for sweet* Elizabeths *sake.*

31 *That vpon* Pantheon *hill, hard by* Heidelberge, *the most renowned Persian Princesse* Panthæa, *is to present* Eliza *sprung from a* Panthæa, *with a Lilly-garland made of such sweet Lillies as do grow about her Lilly-citty of* Susa.

32 *That* Panthæa *is to bee honoured of all Matrones and wives, as their Patronesse, most worthy of imitation: and that her deere* Abradate *ought to serue for a Patrone and patterne vnto all husbands of loving their wives deerely, and thinking alwayes of them worthily; with diuers notable examples of the fond iealousie of some husbands, how that it hath turned highly to their harme, shame, and highest dishonour.*

33 *That vpon* S. Abrahams *hill, hard by* Heidelberge, Abraham *and* Sara *seeme to meet* Fredericke *and* Elizabeth, *whom they blesse with the blessings of* Isaac and Rebecca, Iacob *and* Rahel, *wishing they may long liue in highest honour, besides* S. Abrahams *hill on earth; and in the end be translated gloriously to* S. Abrahams *bosome, and Gods holy hill in heauen. Which is likewise the ardent wish of their right deuoted and humble seruant*

3

James Maxwell.

TO THE RIGHT
ILLVSTRIOVS HOVSE
OF HOWARDS, HONORED
WITH THE CONFLVENCE
OF TWO AND FOVRTY
STREAMES OF PRINCELY
BLOVD, DERIVED FROM
TWELVE IMPERIALL,
AND THIRTY ROY-
ALL HEAD-
SPRINGS:

HIS ESSAYES, LATINE
AND ENGLISH, DONE
AND TO BEE DONE,
IN HONOVR OF OVR
MOST GRATIOVS
KING & QVEENE
AND OF THEIR MOST
HOPEFVL CHILDREN,
HVMBLY DEDICATETH]

IAMES MAXWEL.

TO THE RIGHT

THE AVTHOR TO THE COVRTEOVS READER, TOVCHING THE REAsons of this present Dedication to the Illustrious *House of* HOVVARDS.

MY Muse, courteous Reader, hauing meditated certaine Historicall and Poeticall Essayes, as well in Latine, as in English, in honour of our most gracious King *Iames*, his most Noble wife Queene *Anne*, and of their most hopefull children, Prince *Charles*, Princesse *Elizabeth*, and Prince *Fredericke* her Spouse, in whose common extraction & descent, I haue remarked no fewer then 25. Emperours, and 30. Kings of diuers Countries, I resolued with my selfe to commend the same to the honourable Patronage of the Illustrious house of *Howard*, for these reasons following.

First, because of the singular excellencie of this name, in whose extraction no fewer then 12. Emperours, and 30. Kings of diuers Countries, are contained, whereof most part are the same Emperours and Kings which do occurre in the extraction common

to the aboue-named, two moſt Noble Princes, as ſhall bee ſhewed, God-willing, in our Latine worke: and truely it muſt needs be a thing that doth much illuſtrate and commend, the exceellencie and honour of our King and Country, to haue ſuch Subiects as this worthy houſe doth yeeld, being ſo Nobilitated by the meanes both of their Princely deſcent, and of their publicke deſerts, as they are.

Secondly, becauſe of a certaine kind of honourable, and notable ſimilitude, and affinity, that the Noble name of *Howard* hath with the Royall name of *Steward*; for both names do ſignifie, in the old Saxon tongue, as much as the Warden, or Gouernour of a a Place, Fort, or Caſtle; both being at the firſt impoſed by reaſon of the charge, preferment and place, the two firſt perſones, that were ſo named, did beare in the Common-wealth.

So that theſe two Sur-names, may truely ſay, that which many other Sur-names cannot ſay; which is, that the firſt two Wights, that euer bare the names of *Steward* and *Howard*, as they were both borne in South-britanny, ſo were they both men of quality, reputation and rancke, and euen ſuch, as wee commonly name Gentlemen, and Noblemen.

Moreouer, as both names giue the Lyon Rampant, though different in coulour, for their badge or Armes; ſo both can fetch their Pedigree from diuers of the ſame Emperours, and Kings of diuers Countries, and namely from Kings of England, and Scotland. Likewiſe both names haue beene matched with the Royall bloud of England; for as *Margaret*, a daughter of England, was married to a Royall

Steward

Steward of Scotland, King *Iames* the 4. (in the which busineſſe a Noble *Howard* had an eſpeciall employment) ſo *Katherine*, a daughter of the houſe of *Howard*, was married to a King of England, *Henry* the 8. Beſides, that famous Queene *Elizabeth* was deſcended from this Illuſtrious houſe on her mothers ſide, the Lady *Anne Bolen*, whoſe mother was the Lady *Elizabeth Howard* Counteſſe of *Wilſhire* and *Ormond*, daughter to *Thomas*, the firſt of this name, Duke of *Norfolke*. As alſo the foreſaid two Names, haue had the fortune to ſeeke and aime at a three-fold matrimoniall Vnion one with another. The firſt attempt and deſigne of marriage (but hindered) was betweene a Royall *Steward*, euen a matchleſſe Queene *Mary*, and a Princely *Howard*, *Thomas* the third of this name, Duke of *Norfolke*, brother to *Henry*, Earle of *Northampton*, Lord Priuy-ſeale, father to *Thomas*, Earle of *Suffolke*, Lord Chamberlaine, & Grand-father to *Thomas* Earle of *Arundell*, the ſonne of Earle *Phillip*. The ſecond attempt, or deſigne of marriage, was betweene the ſonne and daughter of the fore-ſaid two Princes, to wit, betweene *Charles-Iames Steward* Prince of Scotland, and the Lady *Margaret Howard*, which was likewiſe hindred with the former. The third deſigne onely tooke effect, by the vniting-meanes of our Concording-King, the Maker of the marriage betweene *Charles Howard*, Earle of *Nottingham* Lord *Admirall*, and the Lady *Margaret Steward* daughter of *Iames* Earle of *Murrey*.

Thirdly, it hath bene the common fortune of both theſe names to reape much good lucke, and preferment, either of them by the meanes of three

Ladies, being both of the same Country, and of the same names, to wit, either of them by two *Margarets* and one *Elizabeth*. The three English Ladies, which brought good fortune to the Royall name of *Steward*, were these; first, *Margaret*, the daughter of Prince *Edward*, sur-named the *Out-law*, son of King *Edmond Ironside*, who being married to *Malcolme Cammore* King of Scotland, brought to King *Iames*, the first right of succession to this Crowne; secondly, *Elizabeth*, of the house of *Yorke*, daughter to King *Edward* the 4. married to King *Henry* the 7. of the house of *Lancaster*: Thirdly, *Margaret*, their eldest daughter borne in the blessed white-red Vnion-bed of the two Roses, who being married to *Iames* the fourth, king of Scotland, brought the second right of succession to our most gracious King *Iames*, the happy Vniter of the two Kingdomes. To these three Ladies of *Britanny*, wee may adde other three of *Germany*, bearing the same names, from the which King *Iames*, and his hopefull children, namely, Prince *Fredericke*, are collineally descended, and they are these; first, *Margaret* Countesse of *Holland*, Dutchesse of *Bauier* and Empresse, wife to *Lodowicke* the 5. Duke of *Bauier* and Emperour; secondly, *Elizabeth*, Princesse *Palatine* & Empresse, wife to *Robert* Prince *Palatine* and Emperour, thirdly, *Margaret* Dutchesse of *Lorraine* their daughter. And it is my ardent wish that the fore-said two *Germane Margarets* and *Elizabeth*, may proue as lucky to King *Iames*, and his hopefull children for their Imperiall preferment in *Germany*, as the two English *Margarets* and *Elizabeth* haue done for his Royall preferment in *Britanny*.

And

And the three Ladies of the ſame names which brought good fortune and preferment to the houſe of *Howard*, were theſe; firſt, *Margaret Plantagenet* Dutcheſſe of *Norfolke*, the onely daughter and heire of *Thomas Plantagenet*, Earle of *Norfolke*, ſon to King *Edward* the 1: ſecondly, *Elizabeth* Lady *Segraue*, the daughter and heire of the ſaid Lady-Dutcheſſe *Margaret*, & of *Iohn* Lord *Segraue*; thirdly, *Margaret Mowbray*, daughter of the ſaid Lady *Elizabeth*, and of *Iohn* Lord *Mowbray*, maried to Sir *Robert Howard* Knight, the father and mother of *Iohn* Lord *Howard* Duke of *Norfolke*. So that as a *Robert* was the firſt Royall Progenitor of the Royall *Stewards*, King *Robert* the *Bruce* ſurnamed the *Noble*, being the Grand-father of *Robert* the firſt King of the *Stewards*; and as a *Robert* Prince *Palatine* and Emperour, likewiſe ſur-named the *Noble*, is he, from whom King *Iames* and Prince *Frederick* are deſcended both in the 9. degree (as our late publiſhed Pedigree doth ſhow) ſo was a Noble *Robert* the firſt Progenitor of the Dukes of *Norfolke*, of the honoured name of *Howard*, vnto whoſe worthy Patronage, wee thought good, for the reaſons afore-ſaid, and others wee might mention, to commend our Eſſayes in Latine and Engliſh (whereof theſe Preſents are but a ſcantling) vndertaken by vs, in honour of a number of moſt Noble Princes: And thus, Courteous Reader, craving thy fauourable conſtruction of theſe our endeuours, wee hauing no other intent, but onely thereby to do honour in a ſchollar-like kind, to ſuch as are worthy of honour, we bid thee hartely fare-well.

ALBIONS

Remembrance of FREDERICKE and ELIZABETH.

1

SITH Norths bright Nymph, and *Albions* Roſie
The ſweeteſt, meekeſt of the Lady-kind (Flowre
Muſt bound from vs to build her Summers bowre
At *Heidelberge*, now in this flowry time;
And that for *Rhine*, ſhe muſt abandon *Thames*,
For *Germany* leauing the land of IAMES:

2

And ſith Her preſence ſweete we muſt no more
Injoy, (alas) which was the ioy of hearts
To all Her ſex, as HENRIES was before
To thoſe of His, men, women of all parts;
Which came to Court, to veiw the worth, and State
Which their did ſhine through Him and Her of late:

3

Sith that, I ſay, now *Hymen* doth her call
From th'Ile of IEMMES to dwell in *Germaines* ground;
So that her face no more hence ſee wee ſhall,
Her face, the grace of Country, Court and Towne;
What reſts? but that we with her aſmuch ioy
As by her abſence we muſt reape annoy.

4

For like as did deere *Henry* by his death
Make men to mourne, but mirth to Angels bring;
So the departure of *Elizabeth*
Make *Britans* sigh, but *Germaines* for to sing:
Thus in one yeare, we drinke of double woes,
By loosing first our Lilly, then our Rose.

5

Which double losse might well our Iland drowne
In sorrowes sea, except there did remaine
A Lilly-Rose with ioy our land to crowne,
To salue the sorrowes which wee do sustaine:
Henry, Elizas both their flowers bequeath,
To make for *Charles* a Lilly-rosie wreath.

6

Castor and *Pollux* of all brothers that haue bene were the most louingst, as *Aratus, Apollodorus* & *Hyginus* do write, &

For like as *Pollux* to his brother deere
Castor by name, his glory did impart;
Haluing with him his owne Immortall Sphere,
So much had *Castor* of Prince *Pollux* heart:
Euen so would *Henry* haue his Princely State,
That his lou'd *Charles* might it participate.

euen so louing, that the one would needs haue with the other his immortall State. *Plutarch* doth likewise tell how that *Cleomenes* of *Lacedemonia* did loue his brother *Eucleides* so deerely, that he made him his coequall in the Kingdome: and in our time or memory, there was neuer one that loued his brother more deerely then our peereless Prince *Henry* did his brother Duke *Charles*.

7

Me thinkes I see sweete HENRY with his hand
Plucking the choisest flowers of Paradise;
One day to decke this twise defloured Land
With *Syons* store, to make it happy thrise;
Euen now he makes a Garland for the day,
That CHARLES shall beare *Constantines* crowne away.

Likewise

8

Likewise *Eliza* goes to breed and bring
Forth to the light, sonnes of a noble kinde,
Whose worth one day, shall make vs *Britain* sing,
When they with CHARLES vnanimely combin'd
(*As is fore-told) in spight of Turkish might
Shall once regaine great *Constantine* his right.

*This shall be shewed in our *Sybilla Britannica* containing Prophesies in fiue sundry Languages, which seeme to promise no lesse.

9

A better hap, we hope this Match shall haue,
Then once two *English-Germaine* Matches had,
That to their Countries did no Issue leaue,
Which made *Gonilda* and *Mathilda* sad:
Kings daughters both, the second *Englands* Dame,
To Emperours matcht, both HENRIES by their name.

Gonilda the faire, daughter of *Canute* the Danish King of *England*, married to *Henry* the 3. Emperour, & *Mathilda* or *Maud*, the daughter and heire of *Henry* the 1. K. of *England*, maried to *Henry* the 5. Emperour; reade hereof *William* of *Malmesbury*, and *Roger Houeden* their Histories.

10

And better then had once that match in *France*,
Twixt *Francis* and our *Scotlands* noble Queene,
That *Mary* hight; and yet a better chance
Then of that Match for to ensue was seene
Twixt *Spaine* and *England*, when Queene *Mary* thought
With *Phillip* a great Vnion to haue wrought.

11

The heauens *Eliza* will with Issue blesse
By *Fredericke* her Spouse from *Cæsars* sprung,
Such is our hope, and such shall be our wish,
That songs may be of their sweete Issue sung;
When as it shall befall them as it hath
Before to * *Robert* and *Elizabeth*.

Robert surnamed the Noble, Prince *Palatine* & Emperour, had by his wife *Elizabeth* the Empresse 8. goodly children, fiue sons & three daughters, whereof reade in *Cusinianus*, *Munsterus*, & *Reusnerus*: and from them two, Prince *Fredericke* and Princesse *Elizabeth* are both lineally descended, hee in the ninth, and shee in the tenth degree, as may be seene in the Pede-

gree I haue lately published) the which numbers in them vnited make vp King IAMES his auspicious & lucky number of Nineteene, which is likewise the number of the coelestial Lyon, according to *Hyginus*, & *Germanicus Cæsar* writing vpon *Aratus*, as also of the Kingdomes & Prince-domes into which the Ile of *Britanny*, with *Ireland*, in former ages, haue bene deuided; the which are now all happely vnited in One, in the person of the Lilly-Lyon of the North, and in this vnited State long may they continue, aye vntill all the Kingdomes of the earth bee fully vnited in the glorious person of the Lyon of the Tribe of *Iudah*, who delighteth to feede among the Lillies; as it is in the *Canticles*.

12

The two *Henries* Kings of *England* the 1. and the 2. had either of them a daughter named *Mathilda* or *Maud*, and both of them were married to two *Henries* of *Germany*: the first King *Henries Mathilde* was his onely daughter and heire, and was wedded at fiue yeeres old to *Henry* the 5. Emperour, and was crowned Empresse at *Mentz*, on Saint *Iames* his day, in the yeere 1114. being of the age as said is of 5. who after the decease of her husband, dying without issue, *anno* 1128. returned to her father King *Henry*, bringing with her the Imperiall Crowne, and Saint *Iames* his hand, in honour whereof hee founded the Abbey and Church of S. *Mary* in *Reading*, as *William* of *Malmsbury*, *William* of *Gemite*, *Roger Houdon*, and *Thomas Walsingham* doe write. The which deed of this North-South descended Lady (for her father was King of *England*, and her mother another renowned *Mathilda* was a daughter of *Scotland* borne of S. *Margaret*, and King *Malcolme*) one thinkes did beare this good signification; that once a *Iames*, and he the son of a Matchlesse *Mary*, both of them hauing in their persons vnited the Royall bloods of both Countries, should euen at the feast of the Annunciation of the glorious Virgin MARY, enter to the vniting of these Kingdomes, and that he should at the Feast of Saint *Iames* receiue the Imperiall Crowne of the same vnited Kingdomes on his happy head: Whereof there is more to be read in our Poem, that shewes both by Theology & Astrology the auspiciousnesse of his Maiesties entry to this Crowne; for whereas there haue bene three diuers designes attempted before at three diuers times, to vnite this Iland with three diuers Nations, *Germany*, *France*, &

Heauens her vouchsafe both the *Mathilda's* fate
Two *Henries* girles both of South-britanny,
Betroth'd to *Henries*, two of greatest state
They *Germaines* both; that *Britanes* once may see,
When with the first *Mathilde Eliza* shall
Weare on her head the wreath Imperiall.

13

And as the next *Mathilda* oft was seene
To blesse her Spouse with plenteous Progeny.
Both with a *Cæsar* and a *Palatine*,
To rule in *Brunswicke*, *Rhine*, and *Saxony*:
So may *Eliza* with *Mathilda* beare
Vnto her Spouse a *Cæsar* and a Peere.

And

& *Spaine*, by the meanes of the Marriages of three Queene-heires, *Maud* and the two *Maries*, it was the great Vnion-Makers will to make the fore-said three Matches all fruitlesse, to the end that it might be first fully and perfitely vnited with, and in it owne selfe, before any other such Vnion with any forraine Nation should be made, as by those three marriages was intended and expected; and when I compare the designes & deeds of the three *Maries* together; first of *Mary* of *England* by her Mariage with King *Philip*, labouring to vnite this Iland in whole, or in part with *Spaine*; next of *Mary* of *Lorraine* by the Mariage of her yong daughter *Mary of Scotland* with *Francis* the Dolphin, endeuouring to vnite it with *France*, and lastly of the same *Mary* of *Scotland*, by her second Marriage with her deerest cousen, *Henry*, Lord *Darly*, Earle of *Rosse*, and Duke of *Albany*, great-grand-child of King *Henry* the 7. intending to vnite this Iland with it selfe, in her happy Issue, when as I compare together, I say, the fore-said three diuers designes and endeuours of the fore-said three *Maries*, I am constrained to giue out this verdict and censure concerning the same; that the first two *Maries* were with *Martha* in the Gospell combred about many things, but that the third *Mary*, with *Mary* in the same Gospell, *had chosen the better part, which was not to be taken from her.*

The other *Mathilda* or *Maude*, married into *Germany*, was the daughter of King *Henry* the second, wedded to *Henry* surnamed the Lyon, Duke of *Bauier* and *Saxe*, and bare him diuers children, namely *Henry* Duke of *Saxe*, &c. and Prince *Palatine* in right of his wife *Agnes*, heire of the *Palatinate*, by meanes whereof Prince *Fredricke* is descended from the said King *Henry* the 2. in the 17. degree. Another of their said children was *Otho* Lord of *Brunswicke*, and Earle of *Yorke*, created by his vncle King *Richard*, sur-named Lyons-heart, who also was chosen Emperour afterwards, and from him Prince *Charles* Duke of *Yorke*, is both on his fathers and his mothers side descended, in the 13. and 14 degrees, though some haue written, that he left no Issue by any of his wiues. He is much wronged by Historians, for that he was an enemy to the Popes vsurped super-Imperiall power, and his Temporall vsurpations; for when as hee did feast Pope *Innocent* the 3. in *Rome*, being then his friend, it chanced that hee made a motion to haue some things restored to the Empire, which the Pope did possesse, where-with he was so highly offended, that he presumptuously took vp a sword to haue stricken the Emperor, and afterwards did both Excommunicate him, and pronounce the sentence of deposition against him, whom before hee had aduanced to that dignity: reade *Vrspergensis*, *Cuspinianus*, *Carion*, *Pedro de Mexia*, and others.

14

And like as once the braue *Hungarian* Heire,
Elizabeth did crowne her *Casimire*
Great *Polands* King, when as shee to him bare
Sixe sonnes, besides as many daughters deere;
So may to our *Elizabeth* befall,
Like fruitefull fate to crowne her Spouse withall.

Iagello great Duke of *Lithuany* married *Hedwigis* heire of *Poland*, & daughter of *Lodwick* King of *Hungary*.

15

That euen as hee from *Casimire* doth spring,
And from his wife twise Queene *Elizabeth*,
So his *Elizabeth* may make him sing,
When he by her such hopefull children hath;
Like hap to both, sith both had hap to marry,
Eliza's two about mid-February.

Poland, on S. *Valentines* day; and his sonne *Casimire* King of *Poland* married about the same time *Elizabeth* heire of *Hungary*, the daughter of *Albert* the 2. Emperour, Arch-duke of *Austria*, and King of *Boheme* and *Hungary*, by whom he had sixe sonnes, whereof foure were Kings of *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Boheme*, and as many daughters.

16

Henry who did his sweetest sister loue
With heart so pure, so sure, me thinkes I see
How he doth beg leaue of the Powers aboue
For to come downe from heauen to *Germany*:
Bringing with him a Garland for the day,
That *Heidelberge* salutes her Queene of May.

17

Me thinkes I see him, from Saint *Abrahams* hill
By *Heidelberge* inspiring euery wight,
How to vnite their Powers, wit and skill,
Their Towne to decke with greatest glory bright,
Against the day that his deere Sister sweete,
In greatest state must ride along the streete.

Abrahams hill in Dutch, named *Abrinsberge*, is a hill on the right hand of *Heidelberge*, and is in the ancient Records of that Citty called S. *Abrahami Mons*, as *Irenicus*, *Leodius*, and *Marquardus* do witnesse.

18

But first I see him from his owne Saint *Iames*,
Inspiring all the Worthies of this Isle
With greatest state to bring her to the Thames,
In such array, that twise ten thousand mile
Both tongues and Tribes may talke of that daies glory,
Whenshe departs; and put it in some Story.

Come

19

Come Nobles all, come Worthies, Beauties bright
With your best things adorne *Eliza's* day,
Flocke from all parts, and grace you with her sight,
Before that she, sweete one, be gone her way;
Let euery wight that any honour hath
Come honour all-belou'd *Elizabeth.*

20

Let not the glory of *Gonilde's* day
So much extol'd in *English* Historie,
When as she did from *England* take her way
To her Spouse *Henry* into *Germany:*
Let not her day *Elizaes* day surpasse,
Sith she's as good, as e're *Gonilda* was.

William of Malmesberry and *Matthew of Westminster* in their Histories do make mention of the great magnificence was vsed of the Nobility of *England* in conueying of *Gonilda* the faire daughter of the *Danish* King of *England Canute* to her ship; it was so great, that they exhausted their whole treasure for costly apparell to themselues, and pretious presents to the Bride at her departure: The Musitians and Minstrels, at feasts and banquets, were alwaies wont to celebrate the stately and Princely pompe thereof in their songs, thinking that they could neuer sufficiently magnifie and extoll the same.

21

Flocke men and women from the farthest parts
To view *Elizaes* face, her grace, her glory;
Come and adore this worthy Queene of hearts,
And hauing seene her keepe in memory
What once yee saw, who ne're shall liue the howre,
To see transplanted such a gallant Flowre.

22

Yee tender Virgins come before her face,
Her face wherein all manner-worth doth shine,
And with a song see yee salute her Grace,
Lauding *Eliza* with her *Valentine;*
Wishing that them as many daies may crowne,
As there grows Vines vpon the *Rhenish* ground.

And

23

And yee bright ſtarres extend your influence,
And for her ſake, ſo yee the Seaſon frame
That it obſcure not her magnificence,
But rather adde ſome luſter to the fame:
Thou golden *Phœbus* bind thy brighteſt raies
To laſt as long, as ſhall her progreſſe daies.

24

That as the skies her nuptiall rites did grace,
With ſweeteſt ſmiles after a ſtormy time
Of boiſterous blaſts, ſo euery time and place,
Both heauen and earth their bounties may combine,
With *Flora* and her Nymphes of greateſt ſtate
Belou'd *Eliza* to congratulate.

25

But if our heauens will needs ſome ſorrow ſhow,
And ſhed ſome teares when as ſhe doth depart,
And weepe with vs, as grieuing to forgoe
So ſweete a wight, that cheer'd each eie and heart:
Yet muſt heauens weeping end, when ſhe ſhall riſe
Her cleereneſſe beneenough to cleere the skies.

26

A Seaſon ſweete, to ſweete *Elizaes* due,
A Beamy time befits ſo braue a Wight,
Freſh *Flora* flaunting in her gariſh hue
And Violet weed, muſt tend her day and night,
With all her traine, till they *Eliza* crowne,
With Myrtle-wreath, amids the * *Myrtle-towne.*

* *Heidilberge* by interpretation is as much as a Hill or Towne of Myrtles, from the which it takes the name, according to the opinion of *Franciſcus Irenicus*, *Michael Bohemus*, and *Paulus Meliſſus*, becauſe of the great aboundance of Myrtle-berries which grow thereabout, they are called here in *England* Whirtle-berries, and in *Scotland* Blea-berries.

The

27

The *Argosie* wherein Prince *Iason* went
To *Colchos* ground to fetch the golden Fleece,
Once stellified amids the firmament,
After that it had long decored *Greece*.
This ship turn'd starre, e'ne * now she doth arise
To calme the seas, and for to cleere the skies.

28

When I behold the twinkling of her face,
Shee lookes as if shee had a deepe desire
To leaue a while her high æthereall place
Which she now holds amongst those flames of fire,
For to descend amids our Riuer Thames,
Thence to transport the golden Fleece of IAMES.

* The Constellarion called *Argo*, in honour of *Iasons* ship, consisteth of many starrs, whereof 18. are of the first, second, & third magnitudes; it doth rise in the Spring season according to the obseruation of Astronomers; the 13. of March after *Ptolomies* Kalender, but somewhat sooner according to the *Ephemerides* of the *Modernes*, and somewhat later according to the ancient Kalender of the *Romanes*, which placeth the rising thereof vpon the fifth of Aprill: See *Ptolomeus*, *Aratus*, *Hyginus*, *Picolominæus*, *Maginus*, *Stadius*, and others.

29

* *Castor* and *Pollux* which therein did saile,
Borne in Aprill to banish Piracie
Bid their starr'd ship take downe her flags and vaile
To the *Prince-Henry* of great *Britanny*;
Yon ship (say they) it beares a better Fleece,
Then that which once our *Argo* fetcht to *Greece*.

* *Castor* & *Pollux* were borne the seuenth of Aprill, and on the same day anciently their birth was celebrated in honour of them, for that they did scoure the seas from Pirates and Rouers, so that after their death they were held of Mariners and Sailers for their Patrons and Protectors from the danger of Pyrates: See the ancient Pontificall Kalender, *Aratus*, *Hyginus*, and others.

30

The Virgin-ſigne * which did *Eliza* beare
Bids faſt ariſe two of her greateſt lights,
Her *Zona-ſtarre*, and then her *Spica* cleere
To chaſe all Langour from ſo many nights,
As her deere daughter in her Ship muſt ſtay,
And for her ſake ſhe turnes the night to day.

* Of *Eliza's* natiuity in the ſigne of *Virgo*; ſee more in our Poem made vpon that ſubiect; & in a goodtime,

two of the ſaid *Virgo's* brighteſt ſtarres, the one called *Spica Virginis* of the firſt magnitude, the other called *Cingulum Virginis* of the third magnitude, do ariſe at night, the one the ſeuenth, the other the eighth of Aprill, as it were for *Elizaes* ſake, to light her all the nights of her voiage, chiefly vpon the ſea: See *Hyginus, Maginus, Picolominaus.*

31

Tethis commands her daughter *Doris* then
Her wonted bitterneſſe to ſet aſide,
For feare to be rebuk'd of Gods and men,
If any frownes ſhould in her face be ſpi'd:
Sith heauen and earth (ſaith ſhe) do ſmile to day;
It's meete that we put bitterneſſe away.

32

The louing * Dolphins they do flocke apace,
From fartheſt coaſts her *Argoe* to attend;
And that they may their fill behold her face
Aboue the Maſts they often bound and bend,
Waiting if any dangerous ſtorme ſhould be,
Them to reſcue from ſhip-wrackes ieopardy.

* Sixe famous Hiſtorians *Plinius, Pauſanias, Plutarchus, Athenæus, Elianus,* & *Solinus* doe relate admirable examples, of the affection of the Dolphins towards Mankind, and of their forewardneſſe to reſcue them from dangers on the ſea: It is the ſwifteſt of all creatures by land or ſea, ſwifter then an arrow, or a ſwallow, it hath no gall, it delighteth in Muſicke, and loues to be called *Simon*, it is alwaies in motion, both ſleeping and waking, and ſo is the tongue of it moueable, contrary to the nature of Sea-creatures, it will eate out of a mans hand; it loues to leape and play about ſhips on the ſea, it fore-ſmelleth Tempeſts and ſtormes before they fall, they haue borne little boies on their backes from ſhore to ſhore, they haue reſcued many from the danger of drowning in the ſea, they haue brought the bodies of the dead in the ſea to the ſhore; they haue proued many waies thankefull to ſuch as haue deliuered them from the hands of Fiſhers, as they did to *Caranus* the *Mileſiane* whom they deliuered from ſhipwracke when all his fellowes did drowne, and when his funerall-fire was in making, neere to the ſea-ſide of *Miletus* they were ſeene

in the neereſt they could come to the ſhore, to ſolemnize in their manner *Cæranus* their redeemers obſequies. There is ſuch a kind of brotherly loue amongſt them, that when any one of them chanceth to bee taken, they do in great troupes repaire before the Taker, making ſignes of entreaty for their fellowes releaſe. *Aelianus* doth write that there is, in diuers reſpects, a great ſimilitude and reſemblance betweene the Lyon, the King of land-beaſts, and the Dolphin the King of ſea-creatures. Finally, the Ancients had the Dolphins in ſo great veneration, for their admirable Mankind-nature, that they eſteemed it a thing vnlawfull to take them, or to do them any harme; and therefore *Oppianus* exclaimeth againſt the *Byzantins* for their vnkind killing & eating of ſo kind a creature: the which thing learned *Caſaubonus* hath likewiſe obſerued in his Commentaries vpon *Athenæus*.

33

As once they did that louing * *Lesbian* Laſſe
With her deere Lad turn'd o're into the ſeas
Bring ſafe to ſhore, when greateſt danger was,
And that ſowre death with ſpeed began to ſeaſe
On their ſweete foules, which quite had drowned bene;
If that *Ionas* Dolphins had not bene their friend.

* The daughter of *Sminthæus* loued by *Ænalus* as is in *Plutarch*.

34

So did they once ſweete-ſinging *Arion* ſaue
Amids the waues from Sailers hurtfull hand:
Telemachus nie drown'd they did not leaue,
But him reſcu'd, and ſet him on the land:
The *Spartane* Captaine *Phalant* they did free
From mournefull ſhipwrackes preſent miſery.

Arion the Muſition his reſcuage by a Dolphin is celebrated by the common teſtimony of Hiſtorians, and both *Herodotus* & *Hyginus* do write, how that *Pyranthus* or *Periander* King of *Corinth*, who loued *Arion* for his melodie and skill of Muſick, did reare vp a ſtately monument & ſtatue in honour of that Dolphin that reſcued him, and made hang the mercileſſe Mariners which had intended his death, before the ſaid Monument. Finally, *Steſichorus* and *Plutarchus* do report, how that *Telemachus*, the ſon of *Vliſſes*, being ſaued by a Dolphin from drowning, his father in remembrance therof euer bare thereafter the picture of a Dolphin in his Shield, Signet, and Sword pomell.

35

Now if the Mankind Dolphins had ſuch care
To ſhield and ſaue the perſons nam'd before,
With many others which recorded are
In Hiſtories; would they not yet much more
Tamiſis Nymph reſcue from danger neere,
Whoſe Grandame was a *Dolphins* deereſt deere.

36

No ſooner *Neptune* gets her in his bounds,
But with his Trident, he doth calme the ſeas,
Tethis his Queene her welcomes to their grounds,
And in glad wiſe giues order for her eaſe:
Æol doth that, he neuer did before,
With muſky breath hee blowes her to the ſhore.

37

So ſoone as *Rhine* receiues her Roſie ſmell,
That pure chaſt floud, wherein * ſtrange iudgement lies,
And finds how much ſhe doth in worth excell;
Rhine doth reioyce, and her ſalutes this wiſe:
Welcome pure Nymph, moſt worthy to be Queene,
Of all the ſhameſaſt faces I haue ſeene.

* *Euſtathius* vpon the *Geography* of *Dionyſius*, *Iulianus* the Emperour in his Epiſtle to *Maximus* the Philoſopher, and *Politianus* in his Epiſtle to *Iacobus Cardinalis Papienſis*, with others more, doe make mention of the Riuer of *Rhines* admirable nature, in iudging of Wedlocke-breach, for if yong children bee ſet on the ſaid water, if they haue beene welgotten, it beareth them vp, and, as it were, ſendeth them backe againe with her approbation to their honeſt mothers; where as ſuch as haue beene begotten with any ſpot or blot, comming by falſe play, ſhee ouerwhelmeth them, or rather ſwalloweth them vp in the midſt of her pooles; ſhewing thereby, that ſhe would be auenged in the ſame manner vpon their polluted mothers if they were in their place.

38

Stately *Tam-Iſis* might of thee be proud,
That art another *Iſis* and * her child,
For *Scota* was of honoured *Iſis* brood;
So was *Gathelo* once famous in your Ile;
But looke how deere thou waſt to *Thames* before,
As deere to *Rhine* thou art, and ſhall be more.

* That *Gathelus* and *Scota* were of the *Argiuian* & *Ægyptian* bloud of *Oſiris* & *Iſis*, and that they were the true

In

39

In ſigne whereof I ſweare by *Tethys* Queene,
I'le welcome thee with greateſt cheere I can;
For on thy day a wonder ſhall be ſeene,
Which neuer yet was ſeene of any man.
No wonted water ſhall be ſeene in *Rhine*,
For all my ſtreames ſhall taſte of *Rhenish wine*.

Progenitors of the moſt part of our Ilanders, it ſhall bee ſhewed in our booke of *Britanniſh antiquities*. Accor-

ding to *Strabo*, *Berosius*, *Diodorus*, *Plutarchus*, *Plinius*, & others, *Isis* was the daughter of *Inachus* the firſt King of *Argiues*, and the wife of *Osiris* her owne brothers ſonne; for *Phoroneus* King of *Argiues* was his father, who was the ſonne of *Inachus*. They reigned firſt amongſt the *Argiues*, and then amongſt the *Egyptians*, whom they taught ciuility, Arts and Sciences, of whom they were honored as their King and Queene during their life, and after their death as their Patrons and Gods, becauſe of the great happineſſe which they enioyed by the meanes of their gouernment ſo long as they liued.

40

All day the *Dolphins* ſhall bee ſeene to dance,
And cut their capers on my floting flore,
Freſh *Tethys* Girles ſhall think't a happy chance,
If they that day may faile along my ſhore
To view the Face, the Grace and Maieſty
Of faire *Tamiſis* Nymph of *Britanny*.

41

The Palſgraues ground, the firſt that ſhe ſhall touch
At her arriuall, ſhall be gaily ſpred
With ſweeteſt flowres, with choyceſt poſies, ſuch
As *Flora* ſets to make her ſofteſt bed:
The dainties of each Garden, Wood and Dale,
Shall kiſſe her feet, and ſay, *Eliza haile*.

42

The Heau'n-wrought-hangings of the flowry Queene,
Along ſhall lye the paths that ſhe muſt pace;
Dame *Veſta's* Carpets wowne with blew and greene,
With red and white, ſhall think't their greateſt grace
Along to lye vnder *Elizaes* feet,
In euery high-way, and in euery ſtreeet.

Likewiſe

43

Likewiſe *Cybele* with her holy hands,
Prepares a Garland for *Eliza's* day,
Of Gemmes and Flowers, the beſt in any lands,
For it's her minde to crowne her Queene of May.
Harke how ſhe warnes her Nymphes with ſiluer-bell,
To gatner flowres to crowne her *Roſimell.*

44

The muſky *Roſe*, the *Mari-gold* and *Lilly*,
The *Tulipan*, the gallant *Gilly-flowre*,
The *Pinke*, the *Primroſe*, *Panſe* and *Daffadilly*,
The flowry Girles fetch home vnto her bowre:
Each flowre ſhe ſorts, as they do moſt excell,
To crowne the head of honour'd *Roſimell.*

45

Cybele enſtiled the mother of the Gods, becauſe (belike) ſhee was the firſt Woman that euer bare Kings in her belly, was pictured ſitting in a Chariot drawne with Lyons, crowned and clothed with gold and precious ſtones. See *Albricus* in his booke *de Imaginibus Deorum.*

To euery flowre ſhe ioynes an Orient Gemme,
The *Diamond*, the *Saphire*, *Chryſolite*,
The *Emerald*, the *Topaz*, th'*Opall* then,
The *Turcas*, *Iacynth*, and the *Margarite*:
Then in her Coach, with Lyons drawne, ſhe hies
To *Heidelberge*, more glanſing then the skies.

The May-garland that ſhe makes for *Eliza*, conſiſteth of nine choyce Flowres, and nine precious ſtones, repreſenting the ſtarres of *Ariadnes* Northerne Crowne, being nine in number, according to *Ouidius*, *Hyginus*, and *Germanicus Cæſar* writing vpon the Aſtronomy of *Aratus.*

46

Loe how ſhe comes, attir'd in greateſt ſtate,
Attended on of all the flowry crew.
The Hilly-vally-Nymphes ſo nice and neat,
Some in their kirtles greene, ſome in their blew;
With violet Skarfes to vaile each Lilly-face,
Till all vnuaile before *Eliza's* Grace.

47

The Syluan *Pan* is gone to *Paleſtine*
With *Deiope*, to bring a paire of Trees
Palmes of both kindes for our paire-*Palatine*,
To make two May-poles to preſent their eyes:
Which ſo they plant, that their leau'd tops may meet,
And cheere each other with their kiſſes ſweet:

48

For Heau'n and Earth delight to ſee together
Such as they ioyne by holy bands of loue,
And would haue each one for to cheere another;
Whereas ſad abſence doth full often proue
The breake of hearts, the married couples bane,
Which ſtrongeſt loue in many breaſts hath ſlaine.

49

A ſigne whereof wiſe Nature doth vs ſhow
In the *Palme-trees*, which being ſet aſunder
From mutuall ſight, no fruit is ſeene to grow
Of either kinde; but faint, as if ſome thunder
Had blaſted both; they pine and droope as dead,
And haue no heart once to hold vp their head.

50

But looke how ſoone that they may ſee each other,
Or that the winde doth duſt betweene them driue,
As ſoone both he and ſhe their hearts recouer,
Both flouriſh faſt, both beare fruit and reuiue:
As they would kiſſe, their leauie lippes they moue;
Thus doe the *Palmes* teach marryed folkes to loue.

51

Philoſtratus doth celebrate a paire
Of ſuch kinde *Palmes*: the like *Pontanus* writes
Of two ſuch other trees both freſh and faire;
Of *Calabrie*, which were the cheiſe delights,
Brunduſe the one, *Hydrunt* the other bred,
Both for their loues are highly honored.

Plinius, Philoſtratus, Diophanes, Pontanus, and others doe write, that there is a certaine ſecret ſence of matrimonial loue

Neere

betweene the Palmes, Male and Female, and that ſo vehement and earneſt, that they do commonly droope, languiſh, and wax barren, except that they may either touch, or at leaſt ſee one another; and *Theophraſtus*, *Herodotus*, and *Athenæus* do witneſſe, how that both fertility and maturity are much aduanced and furthered in the Female-palme by the meanes of the flowre and fruite of the Male-palme tied thereunto, or yet if the duſt and powder of the Hee-palme be ſpread thereupon: and if two Palmes Male and Female be planted on the two ſides of a Brooke or Riuer, the one ouer againſt the other, they will ſtretch out their boughes and branches one to another, as if they would kiſſe or embrace, and therefore the learned *Ægyptians* and *Greekes*, make the Palmes to bee the Heroglyphicke or enſigne of loue betweene man and wife. The Palme is likewiſe the Symbole of a godly life, according to S. *Eucherius*, becauſe, whereas all other Trees, are ſeene to be ſmaller aboue, and greater below; the Palme contrary-wiſe is ſmaller below, and greater aboue; reſembling the godly and deuote man, or woman, who is alwaies great and ſtrong in things heauenly which are aboue, but ſmall and weake in things earthly which are below. S. *Ambroſe* makes the Palme to be the Symbole of Innocencie, and Saint *Hierome*, of our Lords Croſſe: Laſtly, according to the common-conſent of both Philoſophers and Diuines, it is the ſymbole, or ſigne, of triumphant victory, becauſe as *Ariſtoteles*, *Theophraſtus*, *Plutarchus*, *Gellius* and others do deliuer, it hath this admirable property, that if a great and huge weight of ſtones bee laid vpon the backe thereof, it doth not yeeld, or bow downe-wards, as other Trees do, but it bendeth vp-wards, and riſeth vp againſt the weight arch-wiſe; of the which excellent Tree, our Poem, called a myſticall May-pole, preſented to King *Iames*, makes further mention.

52

The three Graces are imagined to be three yong comely and graceful Goddeſſes, going together, linkt arme in arme,

Neere *Heidelberge* the *Graces* three together
Link't arme in arme, ſhall grac'd *Eliza* greet,
Bleſſing the day that brought her Graces thither,
(For in her face the choiſeſt graces meete)
Which Siſters three come danſing o're the Greenes,
In grace and face much like three *Britiſh* Queenes,

whereof reade more in *Phornutus*, *de Natura Deorum* and others.

53

Aglaia bright, when firſt I her behold,
Me thinkes I ſee ſweete *Scotlands* heire, Queene *Mary*,
Such as ſhe was, when all deckt vp in gold,
The Dolphin *Francis* did her gladly marry
In *Maries* Church enſtiled *Noſtredame*
Where firſt was ſung their *Hymens* Hymne and Pſame.

Euphroſyne

54

Euphrosyne when next I her consider,
Lookes like all-lou'd *Eliza*, *Englands* Queene,
When she was wooed of th'other *Francis* brother,
Nam'd *Francis Monsieur*; such as haue her seene,
Do say forsooth, this land borne neuer hath
A gracefuller then Queene *Elizabeth*.

55

Thalia doth the face and grace present
Of gracefull *Anne*, Queene of *Great Britannie*,
Such as she was when King *Iames* to her went
Beyond the sea, to wed her solemnly:
Who as she hath the first twaines Titles ioyn'd,
So their two worths she hath in her combin'd.

56

Thus the three Graces, in most gladsome guise
In the three faces of three famous Queenes,
Link't arme in arme in rose weed them hyes
Leaping and dancing or'e the downes and greenes:
And thus they sing; *All haile Eliza faire,*
Grand-mothers, Mothers, and God-mothers heire.

57

Thrice gracefull Lady welcome to our Clime,
Welcome the Flowre and Rose of *Britanny*,
Welcome the hope and honour of our time,
Welcome the pearle and praise of *Germany*:
Long may thy face grace *Germany* and *Rhine*,
Both vs and ours, so may thy *Valentine*.

58

Each of the three a Rose to her presents,
The first a white Rose in milke-white array;
The next in her carnation vestiments,
A red-carnation Rose, sweet, fresh and gay;
The third, whose habit is of white-red hue,
A white-red Rose, and sales: *Sweet Rose adue.*

The three *Graces* are brought in presenting three Roses, the first a single white one, the second a

single red one, the third a double one, white and red together; because that the Rose is held of the learned to be the Hierogliphicke, Symbole, or signe of gracefulnesse, comlinesse, and loue: And the Philosophers doe thinke that the odour, and colour thereof doth proceed from the influence of the gracefull Planet *Venus*. The *Mages*, or *Sages* of the *Indians*, and *Persians*, did much vse the Rose, with the oyle and water thereof, to conciliate the gracefull & fauourable aspect of Kings, Queenes, Princes & Potentates. And we reade how that *Aelius Verus*, the Emperour, was wont to lye on a bed of Roses, as it were to draw from thence a kinde of gracefull influence, which hee might afterwards impart to his people. Read *Orus Apollo*, and *Pierius* in their Hierogliphickes.

59

In the ancient enfigne of *Heidelberge* was painted a most comely and gracefull Nymph, standing on a Myrtle-hill, and at a fresh fountaine there. A monument thereof is to bee seene in Marble; for a crowned Lyon, or Lyoneſſe holds in its pawes a Scutchion, in the bottome whereof is the said Myrtle Nymph, painted with a bundle of Myrtle-berries in her hand. Read hereof *Paulus Melissus*, and *Marquardus Freiberus*

Braue *Heidelberge* renowned Myrtle-Nymph,
Whose comely face all commers do behold
With much delight, at the fresh springing lymph,
That fountaine faire, so sweet, so cleere, so cold:
Mounted vpon her Lyoneſſe of state,
Shall meet *Eliza* at the Cities gate,

60

The Nymph no sooner sees *Eliza* bright,
But all amaz'd she bids her Lyon stay,
For I (quoth she) must from thy backe alight,
Tam-Isis Nymph for to adore to day.
Stand still proud steed, for both must I and thou,
This bliſſe-full-day before *Eliza* bow.

61

Vncrowne thy head of thy gold Diadem,
Thou best of beasts, thou stately Lyon-queene,
For it is due vnto a greater Dame,
A sweeter yet then ever thou hast seene.
See how she doth with glorious glory shine,
Go honour her, and crowne her Queene of *Rhine*.

The

The Lilly-lyon of the *North* to day,
Sends to our Towne his onely daughter deere,
Vpon her Crowne to beare thy crowne away:
Wherefore be sure, so soone as thou comes neere
To Norths great Lyons bright *Elizabelle*,
Thou quit thy Crowne, and call her *Lyonnelle*.

The Lyon is the Symbole of our Saulour, who is called *the Lyon of the Tribe of Iuda* in the *Reuelation*. And hee is a *Lilly-Lyon*, becauſe *he feedeth among the Lillies*, as it is in the *Canticles*. And the Lyon inuironed with Lilies, is the Royall badge of our Soueraigne. The Lyon rampant is likewiſe the badge both of the Palatine Princes, and of the princely houſe of *Howards*, in whoſe Illuſtrious diſcent I haue found 12 of the ſame Emperours, and twiſe 12 of the ſame Kings, which doe occurre in the Pedigrees common to King *Iames* and Prince *Fredericke*, as ſhall bee (God willing) ſhewed other-where. The firſt that ere bare the Lyon for his badge, was *Hercules* the *Egyptian*, as we may gather out of *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus*. And *Gathelus*, who was of the ſame bloud that *Herculus* was of, brought this Enſigne firſt into *Britanny*; and *Agamemnon* king of the *Argiues*, who was of the ſame bloud with *Gathelus*, whoſe father *Argus Nilus* was likewiſe King of the *Argiues*, and had in him vnited the *Argiuian* and *Egyptian* bloud, hee did likewiſe beare the Lyon in his ſhield, as witneſſeth *Pauſanias*; who telleth how that *Idomeneus* King of *Creet* bare a Cocke in his Scutchion, which is eſteemed to bee the Symbole of triumphant victory: for the Lyon himſelfe, though he be the moſt magnanimous and ſtrongeſt of all beaſts, yet hee ſtands in feare of the ſo that S. *Baſil*, with others, enſtileth him King of beaſts, yet hee ſtands in feare of the Cocke, chiefly the white, as S. *Ambroſe* doth deliuer, beſides the ancients, *Zoroaſter*, *Plinius*, *Lucretius*, *Aelianus*, *Proclus*, with others. The reaſon whereof *Proclus* thinketh to be thus, becauſe that the Cocke and the Lyon, being both of them in a certaine peculiar manner gouerned by the influence of the Sunne, the Cocke receiueth more of the force thereof (which doth appeare by his accurate obſeruing of the times of the night and day) then the Lyon doth, and therefore being in that reſpect his inferiour, the law of Nature tyeth him to reuere and feare the Cocke as his ſuperiour. Others doe adde, that the Cocke repreſenteth the power Cœleſtiall and Spirituall; and the Lyon the power terreſtriall and temporall. Moreouer the Lyon is the Simbole, or Enſigne, not onely of magnanimity and ſtrength, and of religious feare, but alſo of vigilancy and watchfulneſſe; becauſe that according to the common conſent of the learned, namely *Ariſtoteles*, *Manethon*, *Plinius*, *Aelianus*, *Plutarchus*, and *Macrobius*, hee ſleepeth with his eyes open, which do likewiſe ſhine as full of light, and whilſt ſtirreth his taile in the meane time that hee is aſleepe, of which hee is neuer ouercome. The Lyon is likewiſe the Symbole of Clemency, becauſe among all the wilde beaſts he alone ſpareth ſuch perſons as do proſtrate themſelues before him, and by ſignes and ſpeeches do pray him to ſhew pitty, as *Plinius*, *Aelianus* and others do witneſſe. It is alſo the Symbole of iuſt reuenge, becauſe as the ſaid Authors, together with *Horapoll.* doe deliuer, he marketh

moſt diligently ſuch as inuade him, and hurt him; and though he bee in neuer ſo great a throng, if he can, he purſueth him, and killeth him; whereas hee onely terrifieth, or throweth downe the man that had onely aimed at him, but not hurt him. *Hanno* of *Carthage* was the firſt man that tamed the Lyon, which hee vſed in the bearing of his baggage. *Berenice* Queene of *Egypt* had a Lyon ſo tame, that ſhe would ſuffer him to licke her face, and eare with her at the Table. Others haue taken tame Lyons to the field to fight againſt their enemies. But aboue all, the hiſtory of *Androcles*, reported by *Aelianus*, and *Gellius*, is notable, whom a Lyon fed three yeares in the time hee was fugitiue; and afterwards being both taken, not onely ſpared, when as hee was caſten to him for his prey, but alſo protected him from the the furious inuaſion of a Libbard, and folded himſelfe at his feet, & ſhewed all the ſignes of amity that he could, though ſome good ſpace had paſt ſince they had liued together in the den. The ground and cauſe of all the which affection, was for that *Androcles* had pulled a thorne out of the poore Lyons foote, and healed his ſoare, at the very firſt time that he chanced to repoſe himſelfe in the ſaid den, not caring what became of him. The which matter beeing ſignified to *Ceſar*, *Androcles* was reſtored to his liberty, and the Lyon his old Hoſt giuen him for his guerdon, of whom it was thus commonly ſaid when as they went along the ſtreets; *Behold the man who was the Lyons Phyſitian, and the Lyon who was the mans Hoſt.*

63

Come after me, and do all this and more,
For this is but the thouſandth of her due,
Sith that the worth of all that went before
She hath in her; I tell the thing that's true,
In ſigne whereof I ſweare by *Myrtle-queene,
Ile do the thing that neuer yet was ſeene.

*Venus, the Lady of loue, is the patroneſſe of the Myrtle-tree, & as *Nicander* writeth, ſhee ware a Myrtle garland the day ſhee wan the Golden Apple by the iudgement of *Paris*.

64

For her ſweet ſake my well ſhall ſpring with wine,
My ſtreaming ſpouts to day ſhall not grow dry,
But run ſuch liquor as the land of *Rhine*,
Doth brue for the beſt mouthes of Maieſty.
And if I had as many pearles as vines,
They ſhould turne drinke to theſe two Valentines.

65

The beſt *Ambroſia* euer *Bacchus* brew'd,
Fetcht from *Palerme* of *Italy* and *Greece*;
Thoſe beauties bright ſhall be therewith bedew'd,
Which do attend vpon this golden fleece:
The ſtrangeſt tunne that euer wight did ſee,
To welcome them, ſhall run with *Malmeſie*.

66

The Myrtle-bunch that I haue borne ſo long
With great applauſe *Eliza's* lap ſhall fill;
For to *Tamiſis* Nymph it doth belong
Who now's the Nymph of this our Myrtle-hill:
Wherefore let Hils and Dales reſound her fame,
Sith all the Nymphes muſt her *Myrtilla* name.

67

Or if I had the Myrtle-tree that ſtood
In *Romes* firſt plot, hard by Mount-*Palatine*,
Or yet thoſe Myrtles nie to *Nilus* flood
Of fragrant ſmell, which there are to be ſeene:
A Myrtle-May-pole, with a Myrtle-wreath
Should grace the gates of lou'd *Elizabeth*

Becauſe the Myrtles of *Heidelberge* are but wilde, low ſhrubs, therefore the Nymphe to congratulate *Eliza*, wiſheth ſhee had the Myrtle-tree, which *Plinius* and others do tell once grew in old *Romes* firſt plot, and ſome of thoſe Myrtles of *Egypt*, which according to *Theophraſtus* and *Athenaus* are the moſt fragrant of all other. The greater Myrtle groweth plenteouſly in *Spaine*, and in *Italy*, about *Naples*, the ſmaller in *Germany* and *France*; the leaues are alwaies greene, the flowres faire and white. It is the onely Tree that yeeldeth both oyle and wine, alſo the Myrtle-berries of old time ſerued in ſteed of pepper. It doth likewiſe affoord a kind of ſweete perfume to bee burned, it was choſen to make an attonement, and to ratifie the marriage betweene the *Romans* and the *Sabins*, becauſe *Venus* is the patroneſſe thereof. Hence it is, that the wiſe *Egyptians* and *Greekes* haue made the Myrtle-tree to bee the Symbole of matrimoniall loue; and in a country of *Greece* called *Trezenie*, there is a kind of Myrtle whoſe leaues are full of holes, repreſenting the wounds and heart-holes of languiſhing louers. It is like-wiſe the Symbole or Enſigne of ſuch honeſt mirth and gladneſſe, as is vſed at Banquets and Feaſts; For of old times, as *Plutarchus* and *Horatius* do teſtifie, at Banquets, a branch of Myrtle-tle went round about the Table, whereby, each one of the Feaſters was inuited to ſing ſome honeſt ſong to reioyce the company: And the Myrtle-Nymph of *Heidelberge* wiſheth that her Cittizens ſhould renew, or repreſent, this old cuſtome at their Feaſts made in honour of *Elizabeths* arriuall, by making her Myrtle-berry in ſteed of a Myrr-branch go round about the Table to inuite them to ſing their beſt ſongs for *Elizabeths* ſake. The ſame Nymph like-wiſe promiſeth that her Myrtle-berries at *Eliza's* comming ſhall haue the ſame vertue that the Myrtle-rod, by *Plinius* and others, is reported to haue; which is to chaſe all wearineſſe from folkes limmes, come they neuer ſo far off to ſee *Eliza's* ſolemnities.

68

Oh, if I had the hands for to aduance
Myrtilla's ſtate amidſt as many Townes,
As their are Myrtle-trees in *Spaine* and *Fraunce*,
In *Italy*, or yet in *Germans* bound;
All ſhould be hers to twiſe ten thouſand ſcore;
For why, her worth deſerues as much and more.

69

Yet for a ſigne, I wiſh her all the hap
Which this my Myrtle-emblems ſence reſounds;
Lo how I lay into her louely lap,
As many berries as be Towers or Townes
Twixt pureſt *Rheine*, and fruitfull *Nilus* Floud,
About whoſe Bankes ſo many Myrtles ſtood.

70

Yee Virgin troupes, which flocke within our wals
From many miles to view *Myrtilla's* glory;
Forget not when my ſhoure of Berries fals
Vpon her cloaths to catch each Myrtle-berry:
This Berry ſhall all wearineſſe debarre
From your ſoft limmes, tho yee come neere ſo farre.

71

Each worthy Burgeſſe of the Myrtle-towne
Keepe yee a feaſt in honour of this day;
Call all your poore to ſing and dance the round,
And ſtriue who ſhall the Berry beare away:
At all your feaſts, this Berry yee preſent,
In ſigne of gladneſſe, glee, and merriment.

72

The Myrtle-bough befits *Myrſina's* Peere
Eliza lou'd, in whom the worth doth dwell,
Which once *Myrſina* had *Minerua's* deere,
That did in wit and valour both excell:
Shee gaue the prize as iudge of Chiualrie
Till her ſweete bloud turn'd to a Myrtle-tree.

* The Myrtle-Tree, ſaith *Donatus*, is called *Myrſine* in *Greek*, becauſe of a yong Lady in *Athens* ſo named, who in

Great

beauty excelled all the Lasses and Ladies of that Citty, and in strength and Actiuity all the lusty Lads and Gallants of *Greece*; for the which shee was tenderly beloued of *Minerua*, or *Pallas*, the Patronesse of Wisedome and Valour, who willed her to bee alwaies present at Turney and Tilt, running, vauting, and other such exercises of Armes, to the end that sitting as Iudge of their Actuity, shee might giue the Garland-prize to such as best deserued the same. But some of the which were vanquished, were so much displeased with her iudgement, that they slue her. The which thing so soone as *Pallas* perceiued, she caused the sweete Myrtle to spring vp out of her bloud, and called it *Myrsine*, in honour and remembrance of her.

73

Great *Ione* vouchsafe vs once to see the day
When we shall reape such honour'd victory
Vpon proud *Turkes*, that our *Myrsina* may
Sit downe to iudge of feats of Chiualry:
As once shee did, at *Henries* sports of warre,
Reward two Wights, *Montgomry*, *Lochinuarre*.

74

When I consider the late fire-light,
Shew'd on the Thames twixt Christen-men and Turkes,
And how a Turke by kindled Cannons might
Lost both his hands; me-thinkes that in it lurkes
This lucky signe; th'vnited Northerne States
Out of Turks hands shall wring their Townes and seats.

75

No lesse is promis'd by old Propheties,
Which wee haue seene in *Latine*, *Greeke*, and *French*,
With other tongues, which promise victories
To Northerne hands, how they combin'd shall drench
Constantinople in a foaming floud
Which shall be made of spilt Barbarian bloud.

Of such Propheties, God-willing, shal be aboundantly spoken in our *Sibylla Britannica*; in the meane time, it is to be noted, that *Iohannes Leunclauius* in the Preface of his *Mussulmane* Historie, Dedicated to the Prince-electors, doth deliuer, how that old Oracles do promise that the Turke shall bee finally and totally outer-throwne at the River of *Istar*, by the vnited forces of three Kings. And *Michael Nostradamus* telleth, how that the day shall be, when the Princes of the Pole-articke, or the North, to the number of sixe, shall ioyne with the chiefe, or Prince of *Scotland*, and that they shall bring great terror and tribulation,

to the *Mahumetane* Turkes. Lastly, the most glorious Prophesie that I find of any Prince, is of a Prince of the name of *Charles*, the which, *Carion* in his Chronicle hath applyed to *Charles* the fifth, King of *Spaine* and Emperour; but truely, that most worthy, valorous, and victorious Prince hath left the accomplishment thereof to some other *Charles* then himselfe, as the tenure of the prediction conferred with his deedes, howsoeuer glorious, may testifie: and it hath bene alwaies my most ardent wish euer since I began to be some-what curious in this kind, that that Prophesie alledged by *Carion* out of the old Chronicles of *Magdeburg*, might haue one day his full accomplishment in the person of Prince *Charles*, and that as he doth Symbolize with *Castriote*, *alias Scanderbeg*, in the common stile of Prince, or Duke of *Albany*, so may hee like-wise with him in his Prowesse against the Turkes, and in his Titles of Christs Champion, and the terrour of Turkes. Whereof, who will, may read more in our Poem made vpon Prince *Charles* his Nativity.

76

O happy sight to see Prince *Charles* one day
Together with the States of *Germany*,
Against proud Turkes his Banner to display
That as he's nam'd the Duke of *Albany*;
So men may him a *Scanderbeg* enstile;
Th'horrour of Turkes, the *Hercles* of this Ile.

77

CHRIST IESVS name sweete *Charles* of *Britanny*
With *Scanderbeg*, thy Champion, and thy Knight,
Adde vnto his one Northerne *Albany*,
Sixe *Albanies*; choose him thy fields to fight
'Gainst *Mahomet*, and grant him for his hire,
Constantines Towne, with the proud Turkes Empire.

78

That our *Myrsiad* may her Brother Crowne
With Palmy-wreath in signe of victory,
And like *Debora* sing his high renowne,
Thanking great *Ioue* for the felicity;
It pleas'd him to her brother *Charles* to giue,
In whose sweete face lou'd *Henry* still doth liue.

The

79

The Maids and Matrons ſhall with cheerefull voyce
Extoll *Myrſina* and her honour raiſe
Vp to the skies; both aged men and boies
Shall hop and danſe, and loud reſound her praiſe;
Agniſing her to be the ſweeteſt Wight
That euer lodg'd in *Heidelberge* all night.

80

The three *Mathilda's* Girles of *Ceſars* three
Which wedded were to Princes three of *Rhine*,
Had not more worth, more grace, more Maieſty
Then lou'd *Eliza* Princeſſe *Palatine*:
Blanch once a daughter of *South-britanny*
VVas not her match, nor *Anne* of *Polony*.

Three Emperours 3 daughters, of the name of *Mathilde* or *Maud*, haue ben married to three *Palatine* Princes; the firſt *Mathildis* was the daughter of *Otho* the ſecond, Duke of *Saxe* and Emperour, married to *Siffrid* Prince *Palatine*, the ſecond, was the daughter of *Rodolph* the firſt, Earle of *Habſpurg* and Emperour, married to Prince *Lodewicke*, ſurnamed the *Seuere*, & the third *Mathildis* was the daughter of *Adolph* Earle of *Naſſaw* and Emperour, married to *Rodolph* Prince *Palatine*: And as for Kings daughters that haue bene married to the *Palatines*, we reade in *Hemmingey*, *David Rotarius*, and *Marquardus Freherus*, how that *Blanch*, the eldeſt daughter of *Henry* the fourth King of *England*, was the firſt wife of *Lodewicke* the fourth, Prince *Palatine*, ſonne to *Robert* the Emperour, who, as *Fabian* and *Cooper* in their Chronicles doe write, came heere into *England*, *Anno*, 1403, and was receiued of the ſaid King *Henry* with great Triumph. Our *Engliſh* Writers, though they agree that the ſaid Lady *Blanch* was married about this time to a Duke of *Bauier*, and hee the Emperours ſonne, yet they make no particular mention of any ſuch Match, as the aboue named *Germanes* do auouch, but rather otherwiſe: *Ranulph* of *Cheſter*, *Walſingham*, *Fabian*, and *Stow*, doe not expreſſe the Dukes name that married her; *Polydore* erroniouſly calleth him *Iohn*, ſonne to the Duke of *Bauier*, *Hal*, and *Hollinſhed* name him *William* Duke of *Bauier*, ſonne to *Lewis* the Emperour, but this could not be; for both *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Hiſtorians and Genelogicians write, that the ſaid Duke *William* married *Maud* daughter to

81

Nor yet *Bohemies* Lady *Ludomille*,
Nor *Beatrice* the Girle of *Sicilie*,
Nor ſhe of *Bauier*, whom they name *Sybille*;
No more her Match was *Denmarkes Dorothy*:
From *Hungary* and *Bauier* Ladies two
Eliza's both might t'our *Eliza* bow.

Henry Duke of *Lancaſter*, whoſe other daughter *Blanch* married *Iohn* of *Gant* Earle of *Richmond*, and in her right, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and that ſhe ſuruiued her husband foure yeares, and that he died *Anno* 1377. ſome 25. yeares before the marriage of *Blanch*, the eldeſt daughter of *Henry* the fourth; who, according to the truth, was married to *Lodowicke* Duke of *Bauier*, the ſonne of *Robert* Prince *Palatine* and Emperour, who had bene choſen but a ſhort ſpace before, by the Electors, and came heere into *England*, as is ſaid aboue. And as for the reſt of the Kings daughters, mentioned in the Poem, *Ludomille* of *Boheme*, was the daughter of *Primiſlay* the 2. King of *Boheme*, and of *Couſtance* his wife, the daughter of *Bela* the third, King of *Hungary*, ſhee was married to *Lodowick* the father of *Otho* the *Illuſtrious* Prince *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bauiere*. *Beatrice* of *Sicilie*, wife to *Robert* the ſecond, Prince *Palatine*, was the daughter of *Fredericke* King of *Sicilie*, according to *Cuſpinianus*, *Carion*, *Rhouſacrus*, *Marquardus* and *Brunnius*: as for *Munſterus*, he doth not expreſſe his propper name, but *Henninges*, and *Albertus* make her the daughter of King *Peter*. *Dorothie* of *Denmarke*, the wife of *Fredericke* the ſecond Prince *Palatine*, was the daughter of *Chriſtiern* the ſecond, King of *Denmarke*. *Elizabeth* of *Hungary* was wife to *Henry* Duke of *Bauier*, the yonger brother of *Lodowicke* called the *Seuere*, Prince *Palatine*, and Daughter and Heire of *Bela*, the fourth, King of *Hungary*. Laſtly, *Anne* of *Polony*, was the daughter of *Conrade*, Prince of *Poland*, and one of the three wiues of the fore-ſaid *Lodowicke* the *Seuere*, ſo called, for that out of an vndiſcreete humor of iealouſly, hee practiſed a filthy cruelty vpon his wife *Mary* of *Brabant*, in cauſing her head to bee cut off, for that ſhee had written a letter to a Captaine of his owne, named *Henry Rucco*, which came into his hands: for the which abhominable fact, hee was ſo terrified with an horrible viſion by night, that his head became before the next morning as white as wooll, ſo that hee repenting him of his iealouſy and cruelty, founded the Monaſtery of *Furſtenfield*, and endowed the ſame with rich poſſeſſions, as *Cuſpinianus* and *Henninges* do write. Thus wee ſee, how that it fared much more hardly with this good Lady *Mary* of *Brabant*, then it did with *Cunegunde* the ſiſter of *Henry* Prince *Palatine*, maried to *Henry* the ſecond, Emperour, who got leaue to purge her ſelfe of the like falſe ſuſpition, by going bare-foote (as ſhe did, without hurt) vpon a number of Plough-ſhares red hot, as the ſame *Cuſpinianus* with *Vrſpergenſis* doe write. And in *William* of *Malmeſbury*, and *Ranulph* of *Cheſter* wee reade how that Queene *Emme*, mother to King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, being accuſed of adultery with *Edwin*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, purged her ſelfe in the ſame manner. Semblably wee reade in *Cuſpinianus*, *Paulus Emylius*, and *Francis de Belle-foreſt*, how that *Charles* the *Groſſe* King of *France* and Emperour, accuſed his wife *Richarda*, a daughter of *Scotland*, of playing falſe play with *Luitwald* Biſhop of *Vercelle* in *Lumbardy*, her chiefe Councelor, but ſhe cleered her ſelfe to her great honour, and her iealous, yea, impotent husbands great ſhame. So did *Gonilda* the faire, daughter of *Canute* King of *England*, accuſed to her husband *Henry* the third Emperour, of the like fault, who when as ſhee could find none to fight in the defence of her honeſty againſt her ſlanderous accuſer, being ſo ſtrong and of ſo huge a Stature, it pleaſed God to enſpire a little boy with *Dauids* courage, whom ſhee had brought out of *England* with her, who encountring with the reproach-

full *Goliah*, first cut his knee, and being fallen to the ground, cut off his head, and brought it to the good Empresse *Gonilda*, who thanked God with great reioysing for working such a wonder for her sake by the hands of a boy, being of so low a Stature, that he was commonly called *Mimecan*, or the Dwarfe, as *William* of *Malmesbury*, *Mathew* of *Westminster*, and *Ranulph* of *Chester* haue written.

82

The Muses then of *Heidelberge* shall come
Before her face, with Pamphlets full of praise,
Some *Dutch*, some *French*, some *Latine*, other some
In *Greeke*, her name and fame abroad to blase:
Some shall in Verse, and other some in Prose
Record the worth of such a gallant Rose.

83

Church-Holy-Ghost which *Cæsar Robert* fram'd
Prince *Palatine* and King of *Germany*,
With his Empresse, *Elizabeth* surnam'd;
When it receiues the Rose of *Britanny*:
Shall pray great *Ioue* that shee see neuer death,
Till shee bee stil'd Empresse *Elizabeth*.

84

Me-thinkes I see how *Robert* from his shrine
With his *Eliza* sleeping in that place
Awake to welcome their sonnes *Valentine*
Wishing them both all health, wealth, hap, and grace:
That as they both do from them iointly spring,
So may them *Ioue* to all their honours bring.

85

One thing will want, which much I wish were there
An *Organd-quier* of Surpliz'd Saints to sing,
Such as we heare in *Paules* and *Westminster*,
Heauens, earths delight; but thou Concording King
To *Holy-Ghost-Church* helpe for to restore
Such holy-state as once she had before.

86

Qif S. *Giles* which *Edinburgers* holds
With *Heidelbergers* Holy-Ghoſt could ſing
Such Organd-anthems ſhall bee ſung in *Paules*
Of *Londoners*, the day that they ſhall bring
This Lady home, whoſe worth and dignity
Should bee ſolemniz'd of theſe Cities three.

87

On the left hand of *Heidelberge* is a Hil called *Heiligenberg* which is by interpretation, the Hill of all Saints,

When firſt *Myrſina* mounts *Pantheon* Hill
By *Heidelberge*, mee thinkes a Lady-bright
Panthea nam'd, *Myrſina* comes vntill,
Adorn'd with beauty, modeſty, and might:
Such as ſhe had, when her lou'd *Abradate*
In *Perſe* was Lord of *Suſas* Lilly-ſtate.

where, according to *Franciſcus Irenicus*, and *Thomas Leodius*, was anciently a Temple erected in honour of all the Heathen Gods called *Pantheon*, like vnto that of *Rome*, mentioned in *Dion Caſſius*, which Pope *Boniface*, as *Platina* teſtifieth, conuerted into a Church called *All-Saints*.

88

This Princely Dame whom *Xenophon* doth praiſe
Both for her beauty and her chaſtity,
When to King *Cyrus* ſhe a captiue was,
Who had good proofe of her pudicity:
As ſoone as ſhee doth her *Myrſina* meete,
Shee in this manner her begins to greete.

89

Welcome *Myrſina* to *Pantheon* Hill,
Welcome pure Pearle, whom I *Panthea* loue;
Welcome to me, and ſhall be euer ſtill,
To Wights below, and vnto Gods aboue:
Bleſt be the feete that fetcht this glaſſe to me
Of thy ſweete face, wherein mine owne I ſee.

90

As ardent loue may laſt betweene you twaine,
As did 'twixt me, and my deere *Abradate*,
Ioue from aboue his bleſſings powre amaine
Downe on your heads, and make ſo mount your ſtate
Amongs your Peeres, as much as *Iuno's Lilly*
Surmounts the *Primroſe*, *Panſe* or *Daffadilly*.

91

Such vnquench't fire as once the breaſts did burne
Of *Admetus* and his *Alceſtis* deere,
Burne both your breaſts till both to aſhes turne,
Or both turne ſtarres amidſt pure *Venus* ſpheare:
So liue, ſo loue, that time you ſurname may
A *Pericles*, and an *Aſpaſia*.

Alceſtis loued ſo entirely & deerely her louing husband *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*, that ſhe chooſed to die, thereby to deliuer her ſaid husband from imminent death, as is in *Euripides*, or as writeth *Palaphatus* more probably, that ſhee made herſelfe the captiue of *Accaſtus*, to deliuer her husband from his captiuity, who was afterwards deliuered by *Hercules*, and reſtored to her louing husband. And as for *Pericles*, Prince of *Athens*, he loued ſo deerely his louing *Aſpaſia*, that he neuer went out a doores from her, but he kiſſed her, as writes *Plutarchus*.

92

Then for a token of her loue ſo deere,
Towards *Myrſina*, for whoſe ſake ſhe came,
She her bequeathes a Lilly-crowne to weare,
And her entreates not to neglect the ſame:
And that this ſigne her grace ſhould neuer leaue,
For *Panthea*, who her that garland gaue.

93

Panthea thus ſhe takes her leaue, and ſayes:
Adue deere One, more ſweet then Iuno's flowre,
To thee moſt due, as many be thy dayes,
As once grew Lilies round about my bowre
In Perſian fields, and in my Lilly-towne,
As many dayes weare thou the Lilly-crowne.

The Lilly is the King of Flowers, in regard both of the faireneſſe, & the tallneſſe thereof. In *Salomons Canticles* it is the Symbole of our Sauiour, In S. *Hilary* it is the Symbole of the glorious Angels. It is likewiſe the Symbole, or Enſigne of publicke hope, as may appeare by the Imperiall Medals of *Alexander Pius*, *Æmilianus*, *Claudius*, *Tiberius*, *Adrianus*, and others. Finally, it

it is the Symbole of beauty and pudicity, according to S. *Hierome*, and great ſtore thereof did grow in the *Perſian* fields about *Suſa*, the delicate and moſt ſweet winter-ſeat of the Kings of *Perſia*. The which Cities name is by interpretation, a Lilly, as *Athenæus* doth witneſſe, and was ſo named according to the teſtimony of *Stephanus in Vrbibus*, from the abound..nce of faire Lillies there growing. It was once the Citty of *Abradate* and *Panthæa*, who are ſo highly praiſed by *Xenophon*, & afterwards by S^t. *Hierom*. When *Cyrus* had ouercome the *Aſſyrians*, this *Perſian* Princeſſe was taken, her husband *Abradate*, Prince of *Suſa*, being then abſent in *Bactria*, hee being the moſt worthy and valorous Chiefetaine of his time, and ſhe both the moſt vertuous and the moſt beauteous Lady of all *Aſia*; who when as ſome of King *Cyrus* his Courtiers did comfort her the beſt way they could, telling her amongs other matters, that in ſteed of an *Abradate*, ſhe was to be honoured with the loue and ſociety of a *Cyrus*, no ſooner heard ſhe theſe words, but ſhe began to beate her breaſt, to teare her haire, and to rent her cloathes, and vaile from top to toe, taking vp amids her mournfull maids, a moſt bitter lamentation. The conſideration of whoſe incomparable beauty and worth, made *Cyrus* to forbeare to come into her ſight, as fearing to be ouercome with the vigour of her vertue. Her huſband being returned, and hauing receiued tokens from her, with [illegible]ers, letting him to vnderſtand, how that he ſhould be welcome to *Cyrus*, he made all poſſible haſte of comming to *Cyrus* his Court, accompanied with a thouſand horſemen in goodly array. Vnto whom *Panthæa* hauing made report of the religion, vertue, temperancy, continency and compaſſion of King *Cyrus*, ſhewed in her behalfe, when as it lay in his power to doe with her what he would, *Abradate* replied, ſaying; and what wouldſt thou (my deere *Panthæa*) that I did to requite theſe curteſies of *Cyrus*? Who anſwered; what ſhouldſt thou do elſe (my deere *Abradate*) but follow the footſteps of his vertue, in labouring to be like vnto ſo worthy a wight. And being come before *Cyrus*, he ſaith; for the ineſtimable curteſie thou haſt ſhewed in the behalfe of my *Panthæa*, thy priſoner, I can make thee no other requitall, but offer vnto thee my ſelfe, my friendſhip, my ſociety and ſeruice euer hereafter, for the aduancing of thine honor. And afterwards, when as *Abradate* was to go to fight againſt the *Ægyptians* in the cauſe & quarrell of *Cyrus*, *Panthæa* had prepared for him a coſtly Chariot, with moſt gorgeous and glorious armour, which when he did put on, ſhe exhorted him to ſhew himſelfe a ſtout chiefetaine for *Cyrus* his ſake, who had bin ſo fauourable to them. With which ſpeech *Abradate* being highly delighted, clapping her head, and kiſſing her lippes, hee caſt his eyes vpwards to heauen, vſing theſe words: *Vouchſafe great Ioue, that I may ſhew my ſelfe a husband worthy of ſuch a wife as Panthæa, & a wight worthy of the frindſhip of ſuch a one as Cyrus.* Who had heard this matchleſſe Lady encourage her louing husband to ſhew all poſſible proweſſe for the honor of *Cyrus*, or had ſeene her kiſſing the very Chariot wherein her ſweeteſt one did ſit, would haue much wondred; but much more by many degrees, who had heard her intreating, & adiuring her Nurſe by her loue towards her, to ſow her vp in one winding-ſheet with her ſlaine husband: Or who had ſeene her laying his head on her lap, and powring her owne heart-bloud into his wounds: For when as *Cyrus* vnderſtanding of his moſt worthy friends fall in the field, fighting moſt valiantly, he vſed all the meanes he poſſible could of comforting & cheering vp his peereleſſe widow *Panthæa*, telling her how that there ſhould bee nothing left vndone in honour of *Abradate*, that was due vnto a moſt valo-

rous

rous and chiualrous Chiefetaine; and praying her to perſwade herſelfe of his moſt feruent and conſtant affection, both for *Abradates* ſake, and her owne, he likewiſe prayed her to tell him vnto whom ſhe had a liking to be carryed. Who anſwered; Doe not yee trouble your ſelfe, noble *Cyrus*, giue me but leaue a little more to bemourne my deere husband, and yee ſhall know then to whom I deſire to go, when I haue put an end to my mourning. And ſo it fell out within a few houres, that the end of her mourning, and the end of her life was all one; *Abradate* was the man whom ſhe loued as much as her owne ſoule, and more then all the men in the world, while he was aliue; and *Abradate* was the man whom ſhe loued more then her owne ſelfe when he was dead. In one word, it was *Panthea's* death to be aliue without *Abradate*, and her ſweeteſt life to dye with her deere *Abradate*.

94

When I *Panthea's* Lilly-face behold,
Her roſie lippes, her teeth of Iuory,
And when I looke vpon her lockes of gold,
And how her eyes are cleerer then the ſky,
I call to minde our *Mary Clarabell*,
The all-grac'd Grand-dame of faire *Roſimell*.

95

Me thinkes ſhe lookes as *Mary* did that day
The Lilly-prince did her ſo louely wed
In peereleſſe *Paris*; ſuch as ſaw her, ſay:
That nere a ſweeter Saint to Church was led
In any Age, in any Land, or Clime:
For of all Princes, *Mary* was the prime.

96

Nature and *Grace* did each of them contend,
Which of the two ſhould moſt her magnifie;
Both of them did their vtmoſt ſtrength extend
Her Minde and Body for to beautifie.
But her I leaue to my *Muſe Clarabell*,
For to conclude with her childe *Roſimell*.

Michael Eytzingerus in his *Theſaurus principum*, moſt worthily affirmeth, that there was in this moſt noble Queene, a gratious kinde of contention betweene good *Nature* and *Grace*, which of the two ſhould beſtow moſt of their perfections vpon her princely perſon; *Nature* ſtriuing to heape on her head the height of exquiſite beauty; and *Grace* on the other part, repleniſhing her heroicall heart with the very comble and heape of vertue & bounty.

Then

97

Then viewes *Eliza* holy *Abrah'ms* hill,
Which men do likewise tearme *Saint Michaels mount*,
And there (me seemes) an Angels quire doth fill
Their eares with aires, euen such as they were wont
To warble forth, when soules from sinfull wayes,
Turne to the path that leades to paradice.

Abrinsberg is a hill on the right hand of *Heidelberg*, and both in the *Dutch* appellation, & the *Latine* records it is called S^t. *Abrahams hill*, & by *Trithemius* it is named also S^t. *Michaels mount*.

98

Abrah'm and *Sarah* there do seeme to meet,
Ioynt hand in hand as marryed folkes besits,
Fred'ricke and his *Elizabeth* to greet,
And then a while both downe beside them sits,
Talking of duties betweene man and wife,
How they should shun all iealousie and strife:

Of the ardent and constant loue that should be betweene man & wife, the Author hath discourſed more amply in his *Golden Legends* of *Abraham* & *Sara*, *Isaac*, and *Rebecca*, *Iacob* & *Rahel*, vpon which it pleased her Grace to bestow the reading some while agoe.

99

Then blesse they them with *Isaac*, and his mate
Rebecca lou'd, whom beauty did commend,
But bounty more; they wish a happy fate
Vnto them both, with life that may not end,
Till many yeares them and their seed do crowne,
With highest hap amidst the Mirtle-towne.

100

Liue Princely-paire in health and honour still,
Liue Princely-paire in concord, peace, and loue,
Liue Princely-paire to grace your *Abrah'ms* hill,
Till yee exchang't with *Abrah'ms* hill aboue.
Be honour'd all your dayes, and after death,
Be honour'd ay, *Fred'ricke*, *Elizabeth*. * *

THE

THE SVMME OF DIVERS Pedigrees common to the two moſt Noble Princes FREDERICKE and ELIZABETH, Collected by the Authour, in Honour of their *Highneſſes*.

IT is the common conſent, and conſtant opinion, of Hyſtorians, and Genelogians, that the *Palatine* Princes are lineally deſcended from glorious *Charlemaigne*, once the moſt *Auguſtious* Emperour of *Romans* & *Germans*, & King of *France*, moſt Chriſtian, and it was chiefly in conſideration hereof, that they were preferred before many other Princes, & Potentates of great power in *Germany*, in the election of the Emperour, & namely before the Duke of *Saxe*, a Prince of great puiſſance, authority and command; notwithſtanding that both *Otho* the 3. Emperor, & Pope *Gregory* the 5. which did ordaine the ſanction of the ſeuen Electors (according as *Blondus*, *Polydorus*, *Bergomenſis*, *Nauclerus*, *Crantzius*, *Baleus*, and *Egnatius* do deliuer) were both of them Princes of the houſe of *Saxe*, for the ſaid Emperour *Otho*, belike conſidering with himſelfe, how that hee had done a greater wrong to *Charlemaigne* in bereauing his race of the Golden Crowne of the Empire, by the meanes of his foreſaid Electionary ſanction or decree, thē he had done, when as he opened his Sepulcher, and bereft his Corps of the Golden Croſſe did hang about his neck (as *Ditmarus*, who liued in thoſe daies, doth write) for the which it is ſaid that he was in his ſleepe viſited & affrighted with a reuengefull viſion of the ſaid *Charlemaigne*, menacing him with death, which ſhortly after did enſue: *Otho*, I ſay, conſidering the wrong afore-ſaid, done to *Charlemaigne* and his Race, endeauored by al meanes to yeeld them ſome competent ſatiſfaction, and

therefore

therefore preferred the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, being of the Imperiall bloud, and Male Race of *Charlemaigne*, before the Duke of *Saxe*, and the rest of the Princes of the Empire, in the fore-said Election. Besides, that the first Emperour, which was elected by the seuen Electors, which was *Henry* the second, Duke of *Bauier*, being likewise a Prince of the *Saxon* bloud, and afterwards enstiled Saint *Henry*, for his singular Piety & Chastity, as *Vrspergensis*, *Frisingensis*, *Egnatius*, *Cuspinianus*, & others do witnesse, he to make yet some further satisfaction to *Charlemaignes* Race, did both marry the daughter of *Siffrid*, Prince *Palatine*, named *Cunegunde*, and did like-wise restore vnto his brother-in-law *Henry* the first of this name, Prince *Palatine*, the Dukedome of *Bauier*, as we learne out of *Ditmarus* & others. And it was, no doubt, in regard of their fore-said descent from *Charlemaigne*, that a certaine super-Imperiall priuiledge was cõferred vnto the *Palatine* Prince, which is, as the golde Bul of the Emperor *Charls* the 4. doth beare, that he may, in some case, cite and summon the Emperor to appeare and answere before him Iudicially.

And because that in honor of the two most Noble Princes, lately maried, *Frederick* & *Elizabeth*, we haue drawne diuers Pedigrees & descents, both from glorious *Charlemaigne*, and frõ many other Emperors, & Kings of diuers countries, cõmon to them both, especially seuen; therfore mee thought it good, to exhibite vnto the readers a summary view of the same, reseruing the more special handling thereof to another labour and worke in Latine. In the first foure of the said seuen Pedigrees, cõmon to both the said Princes, our most gratious Soueraigne King *Iames*, & his most Noble son-in-law Prince *Fredericke* are in one & the selfe same degree of descent from the 20 Emperors, and 24. Kings therein mentioned. In the fifth Pedigree, our most gratious Queene *Anne*, and the said Prince, are likewise in one and the same degree of Descent, From the 4. Emperours and 3. Kings therein named: And in th sixth and seuenth, Prince *Fredericke*, and Princesse *Elizabeth* do happely and iointly fall into one and the same degree of descent from the Emperour and 8. Kings contained therein: Likewise Prince *Charles*, and Prince *Fredericke*, two brothers-

thers-in-law, are colineally descended from two borne-brothers, to wit, from *Henry* prince *Palatine*, and Duke of *Saxe* the elder of the two, from whom Prince *Fredericke* is in the 15. degree; and from *Otho* Earle of *Yorke* and Emperour, the yonger brother, from whom *P. Charles* Duke of *Yorke* being likewise the yonger, of the said two brothers-in-law, is descended, both on his fathers and his mothers side, in the 13. and 14. degree; though, as I noted other-where, some do hold that he had no children by any of his wiues.

The first of the fore-said seuen common pedigrees containeth fifteene Emperours of *Romans*, *Greekes*, and *Germans*, with eight Kings of diuers Countries, as namely, *Germanie*, *Banier*, (for anciently it was a Kingdome) *Hungary*, *Boheme*, *Sicile*, and *England*, whereof two Kings are therein specified: to wit, *Edward* the elder, and *Henry* 2. from whom *P. Fredericke* is descended by both his daughters; to wit, *Maude* the elder, married to *Henry* the Lyon, Duke of *Saxe* and *Banier*, and *Leonora* the yonger, married to *Alphonse* the 8. King of *Castile*, Whereby we may see that like as *P. Fredericke* is descended from the Kings of *England*, so is King *Iames* likewise descended from diuers of the *Germane* Emperours, especially by the meanes of his most Noble mother, and the most Illustrious house of *Loraine*, whence it doth follow, that hee is capable of the Imperiall dignity, as being of the bloud of *Germanie*, and of the Empire.

The second common Pedigree, containeth fiue Emperours of *Constantinople*, together with seuen Kings of *France*, *Hungary*, *Aragon*, *Valence*, and *Sicile*.

The third common Pedigree containeth seuen Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ierusalem*, *Castile*, *France*, *Naples*, and *Sicile*; of which number, are *Edmond Ironside*, and *Henry* the first Kings of *England*, (besides King *Henry* the 2. mentioned in the first Pedigree) together with *Malcolme Cammore* King of *Scotland*.

The fourth common Pedigree is from S. *Lodowicke*, or *Lewis* the incomparable King of *France*, from whom King *Iames*, and Prince *Fredericke* on their most Noble mothers side, *Mary*, and *Lucy-Iuliane*, are lineally descended in one

and the same degree with King *Lodowick* the 13. of this name, being all three in the 12 degree.

The fifth pedigree containeth foure Emperors, and three Kings of *Bohemie*, and *Poland*.

The sixth pedigree containeth seuen Kings of *Arragon*, *Valoys*, *France*, *Nauarre*, *England*, *Castile*, and *Leon*, of which number are *Edward* the 2. and *Edward* the 3. Kings of *England*, and *Iohn* of *Gaut* his sonne, Knight of the renowned Order of the Garter, Earle of *Richmond*, *Darby*, *Leicester*, and *Lincolne*, *Palatine* of *Chester*, Great Constable of *France*, and High Steward of *England*, Duke of *Aquitaine* and *Lancaster*, and King of *Castile* and *Leon*; from whom prince *Fredericke*, and princesse *Elizabeth* are lineally descended, the one by his sonne, *Iohn* Earle of *Sommerset*, *Marquis Dorset*, the other by his daughter *Philippa* married to *Iohn* King of *Portugale*, & both in the tenth degree, which is the eleuenth from King *Edward* the 3. as the pedigree I haue lately published doth shew.

The seuenth and last Pedigree common to both the said Princes, is from *Lodowicke* the 5. Duke of *Bauier* and Emperour, and his wife *Margaret* the Empresse, and Countesse of *Holland*, together with King *Iohn* of *France*, from the which Emperour and Empresse they are both in the 12 degree. So that the number of the Emperours contained in the said seuen pedigrees common to both, falleth out to be twenty & fiue; and the number of the Kings of diuers countries therin specified, is thirty, and aboue; and euen so many Kings besides 12. Emperours, haue we found in the Princely descent of the Illustrious house of *Howards*, as wee shall (God willing) shew in another worke.

One thing there is, which the special affection I do beare to the honour of the name of *Iames*, will not suffer me to smother vp, and that is; That our most gracious Soueraigne King *Iames*, the first of this name in *Britanny*, and likewise the first Christian vniter of the two kingdomes therof, and the son & heire of a Matchlesse Q. *Mary*, together with his Noble son-in-law, *P. Fredericke* are both of them in the 13. degree of lineall descent from *Iames* the first of this name, surnamed

the

the *Fortunate*, ſon and heire of a worthy Queene *Mary*, and the vniting King of *Aragon* and *Valence*, of whom ſix famous *Spaniſh* Chroniclers, *Rodericus Toletanus*, *Rodericus Sanctius*, *Alphonſus à Carthagena*, *Franciſcus Tarapha*, *Lucius Marineus*, and *Damianus à Goes* make moſt honourable mention. And from the ſame vniting King of *Aragon*, *Iames the Fortunate*, who was likewiſe the Author of two ſeuerall Orders of Knighthood (as *Polydorus*, *Zuingerus*, and others do write) Prince *Fredericke*, and Princeſſe *Elizabeth*, are yet another way lineally deſcended, and that both in one & the ſame degree, of the number of fifteene. It is likewiſe worthy of obſeruation, that whereas there haue beene but only two Emperours of the *Palatine* Family he[illegible]; the one a yonger brother, and Duke of *Bauier*[illegible] *Lodowicke* the 5. the other an elder brother[illegible] *Palatine*, which was *Robert*, ſurnamed t[illegible] that the two Princes lately married, are deſcended equally from them both, with their Empreſſes, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*; from the firſt two, both in the 12 degree; and from the other two, He in the 9. & She in the 10 degree. And my hearty wiſh is, that theſe two names aforeſaid, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth* may proue as lucky Imperially, for *Fredericke* and *Elizabeths* Imperiall preferment in *Germany*, as the ſame names haue heretofore done royally for King *Iames* their fathers royall preferment in *Britanny*.

It is alſo worth the noting, that as there haue beene as yet but only two Emperours of the *Palatine* family, ſo haue they had a very different fortune in their acceptance towards the Pope; for *Lodowicke* the 5. Duke of *Bauier*, and Emperour, as is ſaid before, from whom *Prince Fredericke* is the 12, was highly hated of *Benedict* the 12, and before him, yet more, of *Iohn* the 22 (whoſe name is ſo numerous, that he might haue well ſaid with the vncleane ſpirit in the Goſpell, my name is *Legion*) and yet after him of a third pope, *Clement* the 6. The which three popes (moſt like the three Furies) did no other thing elſe, from day to day, but heape helliſh ſentence vpon ſentence of excómunication & depriuation againſt the good Emperour; who notwithſtanding all their *Infernall* fulminations, and *Cerbereall* oblatrations, receiued more honour in

Rome, at the hands of both Clergy & Laity there, then they all three did in *Auinion*; and in spite of the Diuell, liued longer in the Empire, then they all three did in the Papacy. But who list to learne more of the quarrels and contentions betweene the good Emperour *Lodowike*, and the foresaid three euill popes of *Auinion*, let them read the histories of *Blondus*, *Sabellicus*, *Merula*, *Cuspinianus*, and *Thomas Walsingham*, who likewise do tell, how that *Edward* the third, King of *England*, who went ouer into *Germany* to salute the said Emperour, & to treat of an alliance with him against *France*, was met of the said Emperour at *Colein*, and admitted to be his Vicar generall in the Empire. And the same *Lodowickes* father, named *Lodowicke the Seuere*, Prince *Palatine*, together with his brother *Henry*, Duke of *Bauier*, had likewise chosen *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, son of King *Iohn*, to be Emperour; like as *Robert* the first of this name, Prince *Palatine*, (for this Title is in *Aurea Bulla* as well as that of *Count Palatine*) did choose the foresaid King *Edward* the third, to be Emperour after the death of *Lodowicke* the 5. though hee (too modestly indeed) refused the said dignity. By which particulars wee may espy how that the *Palatine* Princes haue been in former times very officious to the Kings of *England*, and their children; hoping that they shall hereafter proue yet more officious & forward in the same kind, then euer they haue done before, to the end that old propheſies may take effect, which doe promise, that the Imperiall dignity shall for many yeares continue in *Britanny*, as our *Sibylla Britannica* shall largely shew.

The other Emperour of the *Palatine* house, was *Robert*, surnamed the *Noble*, who reigned in great honor, 9 yeares and 9 moneths, from whom prince *Fredericke* is the 9. (as the pedigree lately published doth shew) and who was so highly beloued of pope *Boniface* the 9. that hee not onely furthered and confirmed his election, but also granted him, towards a subsidy, one yeares tythes of the Clergy, through all *Germany*, as *Cuspinianus* and others do write. So that this good Pope in doing this good office, and in vsing so well the worthy Emperour, did answere to his name, and was a *Boniface* indeed, farre otherwise then did *Benedictus* the 12. and *Clement* the

the 6 in the behalfe of the other *Palatine* Emperour named before. And for mine owne part, I wish with all my heart that many such Bishops may sit in the Apostolicall Chaire, as may both in their own persons giue vnto God the things that are Gods, & vnto *Cæsar* the things that are *Cæsars*; and with blessed S. *Peter*, teach all Christians to feare God, & honor the King. The foresaid *Robert* the good Emperour, & who was so highly beloued of the good pope *Boniface* the 9. was a prince renowned for his great spirit, quicke wit, heroicall courage, for his loue and study of Iustice, (for the which cause he was surnamed *Robertus Iustinianus*) & for his carefull endeuouring to repaire the ancient glory of the Empire. Hee came into *England* with a goodly company (as *Fabian* & *Cooper* do write) in the yeare 1403. to see the magnificence of the Court, and the commodities of the Countrey, who of King *Henry* the 4. was honorably & triumphantly receiued & feasted; and during his abode lodged at S. *Iohns* by *Smithfield*: & lastly conueyed towards the sea side, where either departed fró other with exchange of rich & pretious gifts: for this *Robert* (saith our said *English* Author) was a prince of great bounty, liberality, and magnificence, and shewed diuers effects thereof towards the *English* at his departure. He was likewise the first Emperor that euer ware S. *Georges* renowned order, commonly called, *The Order of the Garter*, as *Maximilian* the 1. another glorious Emperour was the eighth. He was likewise the fifth of the three *Palatines*, which haue ben honored with the foresaid noble Order; *Iohn Casimire* being the second, who receiued it at the hands of famous Queene *Elizabeth*, about the same time of the yeare, & day of the moneth, (to wit, the 8. of February) that *P. Fredericke* being the third, receiued it at the hands of our gracious K. *Iames*. The said Emperor *Roberts* wife was named *Elizabeth* the Empresse, & princesse *Palatine*, and was a Lady of singular vertue, piety, bounty, chastity & charity towards the poore; who brought forth to her worthy husband many fine children, to wit, fiue sons, by the meanes of the yongest whereof, *P. Fredericke* is descended from the said Emperor & Empres in the 9. degree; & three daughters, by the meanes of the eldest wherof, named *Margaret*, princesse *Elizabeth* is likewise descended from them in the 10 degree; the which numbers in the vnited, make vp K. *Iames* his lucky number of *Nineteene*. Thus wee see, that like as our most gracious King

Iames,

Iames, with his hopefull children, prince *Charles*, & princesse *Elizabeth* are lineally descended from two *Margarets*, and one *Elizabeth* of *Britany*, being the renowned daughters of prince *Edward*, surnamed the *Outlaw*: K. *Edward* the 4. and K. *Henry* the 7. in whose tripled right (the two *Margarets* being married to two kings of *Scotland*, *Malcolme Cammore*, and *Iames* the 4.) he doth at this day happily and rightfully enioy this Crowne. So are they likewise descended lineally from other two *Margarets* & an *Elizabeth* of *Germany*, to wit, frō *Margaret* Countesse of *Holland*, Dutchesse of *Bauier*, & Empresse, wife to *Lodowicke* the Emperour, from *Elizabeth* Dutchesse of *Bauier*, princesse *Palatine*, and Empresse, wife to *Robert* the Emperour; and lastly, from *Margaret*, Dutchesse of *Loraine*, the eldest daughter of the said *Robert* the Emperour, and *Elizabeth* the Empresse, and who was married to the most noble and valorous prince *Charles*, surnamed *Marcelle*, or the warlike Duke of *Loraine*, from whom I haue deriued our hopefull *P. Charles* his pedigree; and that as well on his noble mothers as on his happy fathers side, and yet more from Emperours, Kings and Princes of the name of *Charles*, to the number of 9. besides those of other names, as also I haue done from *P. Albert*, Marquise of *Brandeburge*, who for his incomparable courage was called the *Achilles of Germany*; wishing with all my heart, that like as prince *Charles* was borne on his day, & doth participate of his bloud, so he may likewise inherit his heroical prowesse, and so one day be enstiled the *Achilles of Britanny*: the which our hearty wish is more fully expressed in an Astrologicall and Historicall poem made vpon his *Nativity*. And thus for the present are we contented to shut vp this Genealogicall summe with this six-line-Epigram, in honour of *Fredericke* and *Elizabeth*, whom the God of heauen prosper and preserue.

Both from Augustus *and* Augusta *spring*
Lodwicke-Margret, Robert-Elizabeth,
Both in one month Ioue *to the light did bring.*
Augustus *nam'd, which this good presage hath:*
AVGVSTVS *fate one day must them befall,*
And him AVGVSTVS, *her* AVGVSTA.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

FINIS.